

## U.N.: Gulf oil spill exaggerated

Bahrain (R) — The amount of oil spilled into the Gulf during the war with Kuwait was grossly exaggerated, a senior U.N. official said Wednesday. Adel Orabi, director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for West Asia, said U.N. experts had concluded that no more than 500,000 barrels of crude spilled into the waterway during the seven-month conflict. This was only a fraction of initial estimates of up to 11 million barrels. Most environmental experts sent to assess the impact of the spill said it was "the world's biggest slick" — have put the Gulf oil pollution estimates as exaggerated. The total amount of oil spilled did not exceed half a million barrels, Mr. Orabi said. The U.S.-led coalition which ousted Iraq from Kuwait last February accused Iraq of deliberately spilling crude. Iraq denied all bombing raids on its tankers and oil terminals. Most of the oil hit Saudi Arabia's northeast coast, devastating around 700 kilometres of its beaches. Mr. Orabi said he did not believe the spilled oil threatened the marine ecology of the entire Gulf. It would be a mistake to clean up the Saudi coast without assessing possible adverse effects.

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## Israelis, allies shell S. Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — Israeli and allied militia gunners shelled South Lebanon villages after guerrilla bombs wounded two Israeli soldiers, security sources said on Wednesday. About 30 heavy artillery shells hit the village of Majdel Shom, at the western tip of the Jewish state's self-styled "security zone." Three shells slammed into the village of Qabirka during the sporadic overnight bombardment which continued Wednesday morning, the sources added. There were no reports of casualties in the retaliatory fire which also involved tanks and heavy machine guns.

## Turkey: Arms ship, Iran ties unrelated

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Wednesday it saw no link between its relations with Tehran and a shipload of Iranian arms seized last month. "When the ship was seized, Turkey had no idea that the arms belonged to Iran. We oppose forging a link between this incident and Turkish-Iranian relations," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Filiz Dincmen said. Turkish authorities, acting on a tip-off, stopped the Cypriot freighter Cape Maleas as it sailed through the Bosphorus Strait on October 22 and found it laden with undeclared arms. Turkish officials said ship's documents showed no owner or destination for the arms. Tehran later said the cargo belonged to Iran. Iran's official IRNA news agency said Monday that Turkey had "illegally" seized the vessel and that the move raised questions about plans to ship Iranian oil and natural gas to Europe across Turkey.

## Maxwell heart test to follow autopsy

MADRID (R) — The head of a pathology institute conducting forensic tests on the body of British media tycoon Robert Maxwell said Wednesday tests for traces of a heart drug would continue after formal release of autopsy results. "We will issue the report, then we will add some further details later," director Manuel Sanchez told Reuters. "We are going to do some tests on (heart drug) sotalol, but it is not available in Spain and we are waiting for a sample to arrive from England," he said. Asked if the test was being carried out even though Mr. Maxwell was not known to have a heart complaint, Sanchez said: "It is one of the theories that has come up." Carlos Lopez de Lamela, director of the Las Palmas forensic institute, told reporters late Tuesday he would collect the autopsy report on Thursday and return to the Canary Islands.

## Iraqi opposition to meet in Iraq soon

ALGIERS (R) — Iraqi opposition groups plan to meet inside Iraq soon to step up their campaign against President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Communist Party leader said Wednesday. "The joint action committee will meet soon inside Iraq to prepare the way for the removal of the regime... Saddam cannot last much longer and the Americans who helped him quell the rebellion last March are now looking for a new man," party leader Adel Abba told a news conference in Algiers. The committee groups the Shiite Muslim opposition, Communists, Kurdish groups, and dissidents from the ruling Baath Party.

## Zambia to restore relations with Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon J. Mwanga said Tuesday his country's new government would reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off in 1973, but stressed that support for the Palestinians would remain unshaken. He told a news conference there would be continuity in Zambia's foreign policy but with some change in perspectives. "We have decided, for example, that we will reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel which were broken in 1973 after Israel attacked an African country, Egypt, and occupied the Sinai Desert," he said.

## U.S. refuses to budge on date for Mideast talks

### Take it or leave it, Washington says

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States, reacting to Israel's refusal to attend Middle East peace talks on Dec. 4, said Wednesday it could not change its proposal and would have facilities for the negotiations ready on that date.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the venue would be ready and open, available to those Middle East parties that wanted to use it, from Dec. 4 onwards.

Ms. Tutwiler said that since Lebanon and Jordan had already accepted the Dec. 4 date proposed by the United States it would be inappropriate to change it.

Syria and the Palestinians have indicated they were ready to come to Washington in principle but have not transmitted official responses.

"We will have the negotiation facilities ready and open on Dec. 4. They will be available on dates after Dec. 4. We ask those parties that have not already responded to let us know when they plan to arrive and to start the negotia-

tions," Ms. Tutwiler said. She reiterated that the United States was not willing to discuss pre-conditions either from Israel or Arabs about the negotiations.

In a carefully-worded statement, Ms. Tutwiler appeared anxious to head off a full-scale confrontation with Israel. She said the United States was "delighted" that the Israelis had accepted the principle of holding talks in Washington.

The Israeli inner cabinet said it would send negotiators to begin talks from Dec. 4 rather than Dec. 4 but still insisted that the talks be shifted to the Middle East after that. It also imposed a string of other conditions.

"Israel is ready to hold a meeting or two in Washington so that later negotiations will take place in the region or near it," said Ehud Gol, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"We have repeatedly explained at all levels that for the negotiations to be effective they must be in the region," the government spokesman said in a statement following a meeting of the inner

cabinet.

Ms. Tutwiler said it was important to put procedural wrangling aside so that the parties could get on with negotiations, adjourned after the Middle East peace conference in Madrid.

"We think that it is very important that we, to be candid, get on with it," she said.

The United States would try, through diplomatic channels, to resolve the issue of the date, she added.

Israel proposed that separate talks with each of the Arab delegations — Syria, Lebanon and a Jordanian-Palestinian joint team — start on Dec. 9, with four or five days between each meeting.

The Israeli position appeared to conform to previous government statements that it wanted to talk in Washington only about procedural matters, with the substance of peace issues taken up in subsequent sessions in the Middle East.

Only Jordan and Lebanon have unreservedly accepted the U.S.

(Continued on page 5)

## Jordan regrets Israeli stand, will proceed as scheduled

By Caroline Farraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Wednesday regretted Israel's rejection of the American invitation to resume Arab-Israeli bilateral talks in Washington on Dec. 4, but said it would not allow the Israeli position to undermine the peace process.

Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber expressed regret over Israel's rejection of the American invitation and the Jewish state's demand that the talks be held on Dec. 9 and later moved to the Middle East.

The chief Jordanian negotiator, Abdul Salam Majali, said that Jordan, which has accepted the American invitation, was leaving for Washington on Monday.

"In all circumstances we will continue the peace process hoping that this Israeli stand is not a manoeuvre to bring the talks to a failure," Dr. Abu Jaber told Radio Jordan in an interview.

"We hope that the spirit of the

Middle East peace conference which opened in Madrid on Oct. 30 will not be quashed and no obstacles will be placed in the way of peace," the foreign minister said.

Israeli spokesman, citing a Jewish holiday, said earlier Wednesday that the Jewish state was not willing to accept Dec. 4 as the date for the bilateral talks with the Arabs and suggested Dec. 9, but demanded that the negotiations should be moved quickly to the Middle East.

His Majesty King Hussein said in a British radio interview Monday that it was psychologically and practically impossible to hold the talks in the Middle East.

The venue for bilaterals has been a contentious issue since the Madrid conference with Israel insisting that the talks rotate between the Jewish state and the concerned Arab countries and the Arab states rejecting the Israeli demand but accepting any neutral site.

Dr. Majali, head of the Jordanian negotiating team in the joint

(Continued on page 5)

## New elements influence race for speakership after Nabulsi entry

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Next week's election for the position of speaker of the Lower House of Parliament promises to be the most contentious to date as a fourth candidate stepped into the race only three days before Parliament begins its regular session.

The number of contenders for the position of speaker of the House reached an all-time high after the Democratic Bloc decided to field Deputy Faris Nabulsi as their candidate.

It became clear Wednesday that an unofficial agreement between the Democratic Bloc and National Bloc candidate Saleh Arar had played a decisive role in Mr. Nabulsi's decision to run. According to one member of the Democratic Bloc Mr. Arar had said he would pull out of the race in favour of a Democratic Bloc candidate. "Mr. Arar said on more than one occasion that he would pull out of the race in favour of a Democratic Bloc candidate if we chose to field a candidate," said one member of the bloc.

"Arar cannot pull out of the race unless his bloc supports this decision," said Faris Tarawneh, a Democratic Bloc deputy hours before the National Bloc Wednesday voted to keep Mr. Arar in the race.

"The members of my bloc insisted that I run for the speakership," Mr. Arar said after a two-hour meeting, admitting that he had been willing to step down in favour of Mr. Nabulsi.



Mr. Arar, who first served as speaker of the House in 1989, said the independent Islamic Bloc, a coalition of six deputies, would support him.

The Islamic Bloc, however, denied that it had decided whom it would support. "We have not yet made a decision," said Islamic deputy Avni Bashir. "During the first (1989) election for speakership we supported Saleh Arar because he committed himself to appointing one of our members, Atif Shabani, as first deputy speaker," Mr. Bashir said. During the second term the independent Islamic bloc supported Muslim Brotherhood Deputy Abdul Latif Arabyat because the Brotherhood had nominated and later appointed Jamal Sarash — at that time an Islamic Bloc member — as first Democratic Bloc member.

deputy.

"During this election we have not been offered a position of first deputy," Mr. Bashir said after confirming that his bloc would hold a decisive meeting Thursday.

The nine-member Democratic Bloc is expected to decide Thursday if they will keep Mr. Nabulsi in Saturday's race. So far the 18-member Constitution Bloc has said it would not pull out their candidate, Abdul Majeed Sharike.

"No matter what happens for how many people run for the position we will not pull out our candidate," said Deputy Mohammad Abu Odeh, a member of the Constitution Bloc.

Dr. Arabyat, the incumbent, is also one of the candidates.

While the race promises to be heated, its politics may involve more personal politics than political positions.

The Muslim Brotherhood and the Democratic Bloc are both based on popular political movements in Jordan while the other two blocs are a conglomeration of individual political figures.

There are no popular grassroots movements which support either the Constitution or National Blocs in Parliament.

The only votes assured to each candidate at this point are those of his bloc's members.

The Muslim Brotherhood is the largest bloc in the Lower House with 22 members, followed by the Constitution Bloc which has 18 members, the National Bloc which now has 16 members and the Democratic Bloc which has nine.

(Continued on page 5)

## Abdul Shafi: Israel is stalling

AMMAN (J.T.) — The chief Palestinian delegation to the peace talks, noted that Jordan had accepted the American invitation and said:

"We, the Jordanian delegation, are going ahead as scheduled on the agreed upon place."

In a statement to the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i, Dr. Majali said the Jordanian delegation was leaving for Washington on Monday.

Members of the Palestinian team in the joint delegation said they had scheduled a meeting Thursday to determine their course of action. Members of the Jordanian delegation are also expected to meet the Palestinian team for coordination talks Thursday.

Dr. Majali affirmed that Jordan was committed to the agreement made in Madrid that the talks with Israel will be held on two tracks — Jordanian-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli — in two separate places and not in a joint

## Iraqi minister denies reports that Baghdad is exporting oil products

(OPEC), Mr. Hiti said: "No. That was false."

"It is not something which you can hide and the reports that you have heard that say you can see tankers with Lebanese licence plates is false because we have to go through Syria and I am sure neither Syria nor Jordan would accept that," he said.

"There are some trucks which enter Iraq and are filled at gasolin stations. This is quite normal. But we are not sending tankers to either Lebanon or Turkey. We are not selling products either to Lebanon or Turkey."

Although the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution in August allowing Iraq to export up to \$1.6 billion worth of oil and oil products over a six-month period to buy food and other civilian necessities, Baghdad refuses to implement the scheme, which it considers a violation of its sovereignty.

Under the plan, all proceeds

from the oil sales would have to be paid into a U.N. escrow account, with about one third being funnelled off for Gulf war reparations and other war debts. The United Nations would also monitor all phases of the oil sales as well as the distribution of humanitarian supplies.

"We do not accept Resolution 706 because it is impractical and I don't think it will help at all to bring food and medicine to our people," Mr. Hiti said Tuesday.

Mr. Hiti said Iraq now produces around 450,000 barrels per day (bpd), all of it for domestic consumption.

Mr. Hiti put Iraq's refining capacity at around 400,000 bpd but said another 70,000 bpd could come on line in the first quarter of next year.

Thousands of Iraqi chanting anti-American slogans hold daily marches in Baghdad in a crescendo of complaint against the U.N. sanctions.

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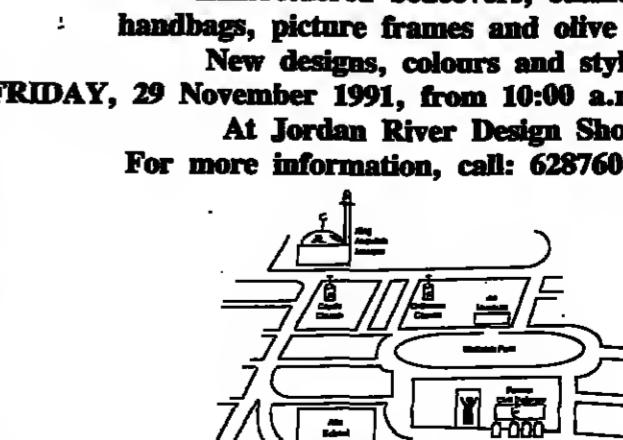
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# Middle East News

## Iraq's cancer patients suffer from illness and trade sanctions

BAGHDAD (R) — With the pallor of the seriously ill, patients at Baghdad's Cancer Institute shuffle along the corridors, victims of potentially fatal diseases and of trade sanctions that prevent them getting drugs for treatment.

"I can assure you that since August, 1990, we have received nothing, whether as a gift, a shipment of imports, nothing for chemotherapy at all," the institute's head, Faik Sammari, said Wednesday.

The date marked the start of world trade sanctions to punish Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Iraq's health minister Tuesday branded as "the crime of the century" the West's refusal to unfreeze Iraqi assets to allow Baghdad to buy life-saving medicine.

Drugs and food were excluded from international sanctions, but Iraq's \$4 billion of foreign cash were frozen and Baghdad says no overseas supplier will open credit lines for medical supplies.

"We are in a dilemma as to what to tell the patients," Dr. Sammari, a British-trained physician, said. "We have to tell them that we don't have the stuff to do the scans or carry out the treatment."

Shortages have hit every section of the institute, the main cancer treatment centre for Iraq's 18 million people.

Like such institutions anywhere, it is a depressing place where the seriously ill and dying confront a gloomy future.

Their movement along the corridors is slow and painful, their faces a mask of hopelessness and helplessness.

But doctors say shortages make it even more desperate. They are resorting to date-expired drugs and supplies scavenged from other hospitals to provide a minimal service to thousands of patients.

"I'm out of work," said the head of the nuclear medicine

## Kuwait medicine faculty bars veiled women students

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's faculty of medicine has banned Muslim fundamentalist women students from wearing face veils in class, in laboratories and on hospital ward rounds.

The unprecedented ban, introduced Monday, sparked uproar among students who described it "an interference with their personal freedom which Islam guarantees for everybody."

But the faculty's dean, Hilal Al Sayer, and other senior staff said the thick-cloth veils made teaching more difficult and had a negative effect on patients.

"It is forbidden in the faculty of medicine to attend classes, laboratories and hospitals with students' faces covered," Mr. Sayer said in a statement.

"Any student who does not comply with the regulations will not be allowed to attend teaching sessions."

Certain Kuwaiti women began wearing the veil after Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Some did so in response to increased Western influence in Kuwait — a trend highlighted by the presence of U.S. troops there after the Gulf war.

Mr. Sayer said the veil, which reveals only the eyes, hindered students during scientific and applied studies as well when examining patients at hospitals.

The dean's assistant, Abdul Latif Al Badr, said professors would prefer to see students' expressions during classes to determine their comprehension and concentration.

He said the veil had a negative

effect on patients.

"How can a patient take off his clothes to be examined by a veiled woman doctor. How can he have confidence in his doctor if he can't see her face?"

Staff said foreign doctors who visited the faculty recently had criticised the veil as an obstacle to medicine.

Doctor Hassan Al Dashti of the surgery faculty said female doctors should introduce themselves to patients and try to win their trust before starting any treatment.

But the Kuwaiti Students Union condemned the decision and urged the faculty to rescind it and apologise in writing to the students. Some medical students staged a protest strike.

"Preventing veiled students continuing their studies for a reason which does not conflict with the search for knowledge is prejudiced and wrong," it said in a statement.

"All this (commotion) is not for a crime they have committed or for failing behind in their studies but because of their adherence to modesty."

The union's spokesman, Hamad Matar, said doctors had barred veiled students from their classes after the decision was taken.

One veiled student, Noufira Al Anzi, rejected suggestions that the veil impeded teaching.

"Wearing the veil is an indisputable question for us. We wore it out of conviction and faith... we will not make any compromise on that."

He said the veil had a negative

## U.S., Britain demand Libyan compensation over Pan Am bombing

LONDON (R) — The United States and Britain issued new demands to Libya Wednesday over the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie in Scotland, insisting that it pay compensation for the 270 people who died.

But a joint statement by the two governments stopped short of threatening sanctions if Libya failed to comply with what British officials said was deadline of "weeks not months."

The statement renewed an earlier demand that Libya hand over two alleged Libyan agents accused of organising the bombing.

Besides compensation, the new demands also included seeking full disclosure of all that Libya knows about the incident.

France joined in a separate portion of the statement — that said the Libyan government must "by concrete actions prove its renunciation of terrorism."

All 259 people on board Pan Am Flight 103 heading from London to New York and 11 people on the ground died.

This part of the statement referred to the bombing of a French

jetliner over North Africa that Libya has been accused of carrying out.

"Following the investigations carried out into the bombings of Pan Am 103 UTA 772, the three states have presented specific demands to Libyan authorities related to the judicial procedures that are under way," the tripartite portion of the statement said.

"They require that Libya comply with all these demands, and, in addition, that Libya commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups," it added.

On Nov. 14, Britain and the United States indicted two Libyans on murder charges arising from the Lockerbie bombing. Libya has denied any role in Britain's biggest mass murder.

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British officials would not say how much compensation was being demanded and said that further measures against Libya, if it did not comply, had not been ruled out.

"We are not ruling anything in, or anything out," one said, when questioned on the possibility of sanctions.

The officials said the demands were handed earlier on Wednesday to the Italian embassy to be passed on. Britain severed relations with Libya in 1984 after a policewoman was shot outside Libya's London embassy and Italy's now looks after British interests.

The British and American governments today declared that the government of Libya must surrender for trial all those charged with the crime and accept complete responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials," the joint statement said.

The statement added that Libya must "pay appropriate

compensations... (and) disclose all it knows of this crime including the names of all those responsible."

British officials also said that Libya could prove it had renounced terrorism by giving details of its contacts with Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas who are fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Libyan Prime Minister Abu Zaid Omar Dourda, canvassing for support in the row, met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Wednesday.

Senior Libyan envoys are visiting most Arab and Muslim heads of state to express concern over the threat of military action by the United States and Britain.

Mr. Dourda told reporters in Jordan Tuesday that Libya might call for an urgent meeting of the Arab League to discuss Western threats.

Syria has publicly opposed military action and supported Libya's suggestion that the dis-

pute be settled in international courts. The United States and Britain reject the idea.

Syrian presidential spokesman Jooban Kourieh said Prime Minister Mahmoud Zu'bi attended Mr. Dourda's meeting with Mr. Assad.

Libya's parliamentary speaker arrived in Tehran Tuesday night with a message about the dispute from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi to President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Mr. Dourda visited Cairo before Amman and Damascus. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yousif, chief of staff of the Libyan armed forces, has been touring Gulf Arab states.

In Tehran, Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran stood by Libya in its dispute with the U.S. and Britain.

"This method that they unjustly accuse a country and then do whatever they want is in no way acceptable," Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as telling the Libyan envoy.

## U.N. seeks massive aid for controversial Afghan projects

ISLAMABAD (R) — The United Nations appealed for nearly \$100 million and thousands of tonnes of wheat for its Afghan relief programme which has been dogged by allegations of mismanagement.

Calling Afghanistan's problems "horrendous and heartbreaking," the U.N. secretary-general, Afghan envoy Benon Sevan said the country needed aid more than ever despite donor fatigue after 13 years of war.

"I believe the international community has an obligation to Afghanistan. After all Afghans carried the burden for 13 years, and I think that burden should now be shared in rebuilding Afghanistan," he told a news conference.

Two million people have been killed during the war, much of Afghanistan's farming has been destroyed and social indicators like child mortality are among the worst in the world.

Mr. Sevan said leaked audit claims of mismanagement, poor accounting and diversion of funds to the U.N.'s Afghan humanitarian and economic assistance programme have since been largely cleared up and a full report would be released next week.

"I can assure you of one thing. There has been no misuse of funds by any person in UNOCA."

UNOCA, the agency coordinating relief efforts in Afghanistan, was strongly criticised in the original report for its failure to properly monitor the operation Salam Assistance programme.

Mr. Sevan, who now heads UNOCA as well as U.N. efforts to promote a political solution to the Afghan war, said he originally decided to keep it but to cut staff and costs.

Staff in Geneva are being halved and elsewhere reduced by about a quarter to cut overall administration costs by 22 per cent.

Whether that will be enough to restore confidence in the Afghan programme is uncertain. Other U.N. sources said the leaked report had significantly damaged the image of Operation Salam at a time when it was already finding it difficult to raise funds.

Mr. Sevan said Operation Salam's 1992 plan cost \$133.7 million in cash and 95,000 tonnes of wheat, but it still needed \$94.1 million and 61,000 tonnes of wheat.

"I am out here asking for money to employ U.N. staff. I am here to ask for money to help the Afghan people," he said.

Priority next year would be given to funding projects in farming, food aid, health, basic education and clearing some of the 10 million mines scattered across the country.

But only an end to the war could begin to repair the tattered social fabric of Afghanistan and bring normal life to teenagers able to dismantle an assault rifle blindfolded but unable to add two and two, he said.

"The challenge of Afghanistan is not how to win the war but how to win the peace. Every single day of delay of the peace settlement is basically translated into losing the peace."

Mr. Sevan constantly shuttles between Islamabad, Tehran and Kabul trying to persuade the Afghan government and guerrillas based in Pakistan and Iran to agree to an interim government

## Shamir discloses secret talks with Palestinians, book says

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir held more than 50 secret meetings with prominent Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, some of them in his own home, according to a newly revised book obtained by Reuters Tuesday.

Mr. Shamir is described in the book as seeking to nudge the local leaders away from Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to negotiate directly with Israel for a five-year period of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

The meetings are reported by Janet and John Wallach, authors of "Arafat: In the Eyes of the Beholder."

The new material appears in an updated trade paperback being published this week. A copy of the relevant passages was made available to Reuters Tuesday night.

"He said something like 'you know, if you publish that, I may have to deny it' or something like that. That's why we didn't use any names," Mr. Wallach, foreign editor of the Hearst newspaper, said.

Among the other Palestinians, leaders named by Wallach in the telephone interview as apparently having met Mr. Shamir secretly were Radwan Abu Ayash, a leading Palestinian activist who is head of the Arab Journalists Association, Elias Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, Hanna Simora, publisher of Al Fajr, a

The Wallachs write that "it is well understood by Israeli officials that the Palestinians send reports of these conversations to Arafat," who is based in Tunis.

The book does not name the Palestinians said to have met secretly with Shamir, including several sessions "in the privacy of his home."

But John Wallach said in a telephone interview he believed they included Faisal Al Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi, who were among those that represented Palestinians from the occupied territories as part of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks that opened in Madrid last month.

Mr. Wallach said Mr. Shamir had been quoted to be quoted on the names of the Palestinians with whom he met.

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Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday issues diplomas to students who completed their studies at the Institute of Specialised Nursing Studies (Petra photo)

## 20 students complete nursing training programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — A batch of 20 Jordanian students graduated Wednesday from the Institute of Specialised Nursing Studies (ISNS) after completing their courses in teacher training and primary health care specialty programmes.

Her Majesty Queen Noor attended the graduation ceremony, held at Al Bashir Hospital, where the institute is located, and handed the graduates their diplomas.

Built in 1988 at the overall cost of \$6.5 million provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the institute has graduated 50 students who are employed in health centres and hospitals in the country.

Health Minister Aref Bataineh, in an address at the ceremony, outlined the importance of the nursing profession in general and the development of nursing in the country in particular.

## Amnesty appealing to King to commute death sentences of Mohammad's Army defendants

By Nidal M. Ibrahim  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Amnesty International (AI) has appealed to Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and His Majesty King Hussein to commute the sentences of the eight defendants sentenced to death in the Mohammad's Army trial, an AI official said.

Amnesty International, the London-based international human rights organisation, asked for commuting the sentences in keeping with its policy of opposing the death penalty, said the official, who requested anonymity. It also is requesting that the defendants be given a right to appeal.

"We are appealing to the prime minister... that the death sentence not be carried out and for the King to commute the sentences," the official said Tuesday in a telephone interview from London with the Jordan Times.

Sa'ib Kheir, an official at the Prime Ministry, Wednesday said that they had not received any formal appeal from Amnesty International. He declined to answer further questions and referred all inquiries to the Interior Ministry.

The interior minister, travelling abroad, was not available for comment. Salameh Hammad, secretary general at the Interior Ministry, said he was not qualified to speak on the matter. "I don't have any information on it because it's in the court," he said.

On Monday, a three-judge panel at the State Security Court in Mafraq found 20 members of the group guilty of offences ranging from illegally plotting to change the country's constitution to terrorist attacks on civilians. The court sentenced eight of them to death, two in absentia, while the other 12 members were given jail sentences ranging from four years to life.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### King congratulates Mauritania

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable to Mauritanian President Moustapha Ould Sidi Ahmed Al Taye' to congratulate him in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people on the national day of Mauritania. King Hussein wished Mr. Taye' good health and happiness and the Mauritanian people further progress and prosperity.

#### U.S. feedgrain donation arrives in Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — A shipment of 50,000 metric tonnes of U.S. donated sorghum arrived at the port of Aqaba Wednesday. This is the third of five shipments totalling 241,000 metric tonnes of feedgrain donated by the U.S. to Jordan in 1991. The last two shipments, consisting of 100,000 metric tonnes of corn and sorghum, are scheduled to arrive in Aqaba by the end of the year.

## Total cases of AIDS in Kingdom since 1986 rises to 66, ministry reports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Health Ministry Wednesday revealed that the total number of AIDS cases in the Kingdom since 1986 has now reached 66, 59 of whom are Jordanians.

Of the Jordanians infected with the disease, 14 have already died, one of whom passed away last week, said the ministry in a statement prior to the World AIDS Day, 1991, which is to be observed Sunday.

Only one AIDS patient out of the seven foreign nationals died in the Kingdom, the statement said. The rest have been repatriated, said the ministry's statement, carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Ministry of Health has been able to control the spread of the AIDS disease through strict monitoring of the blood transfusion processes and through stringent precautionary measures, including laboratory tests, the statement said.

All blood banks in Jordan conduct tests on the blood of donors to ensure that they are safe, especially if the donors had undergone surgical operations abroad. At the same time, Jordan restricts the importation of any amount of blood from other countries, the statement added.

Jordan is considered among the first few countries of the region to take precautionary measures against the spread of the AIDS disease. According to World

Health Organisation (WHO) estimates, there are between eight and 10 million men, women and children around the world who are infected by this disease and that more than 5,000 are infected by AIDS daily.

The ministry statement noted that Jordan, through the continued efforts of a National Committee to Combat AIDS, has been implementing a wide-scale campaign to spread education among young people against the killer disease and ways to protect themselves from it.

The committee, which directs most of its attention to school graduates, conducts lectures and documentary film shows and distributes leaflets featuring ways to provide people with protection. According to the committee, AIDS is mainly transmitted through sexual contact among men and women and among homosexuals. It is also passed through the use of infected needles by addicts.

The committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and other concerned parties, conducts its work at schools and youth centres, with the main target being those planning to go abroad for study.

Dr. Mona Hamzeh, director of the ministry's Health Education Department, said health officials and workers have compiled 20 documentary films for the purpose of promoting the fight

## Commission recommends birth spacing

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study prepared by the National Population Commission (NPC) recommended birth spacing as a national health policy benefiting mothers and their children in Jordan.

The study, which was submitted to a conference on population held in Jordan recently, noted that a number of Jordanian voluntary organisations which have been providing mother and child care services in the King-

dom have overlooked the question of birth spacing and family planning services.

Only the Local Society for Birth Spacing in Jordan has been offering Jordanian women such services at its own clinics, benefiting some 39,000 women in 1990,

the study noted.

On the whole, such services in general are not being offered on a regular basis by any source, although birth spacing and family planning are vitally important for

the health and living standards of its people, leading to a higher growth rate in population.

Moreover, Jordan's population has been augmented by the vast numbers of people returning from the Gulf region.

## Romanian official praises strong Amman-Bucharest ties

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Romanian embassy in Amman Wednesday highlighted the strong ties between Amman and Bucharest on the eve of Romania's national day and called for greater cooperation.

Nicolae Anton, the culture attaché at the Romanian embassy, said that the strong cooperation which has characterised Romanian-Jordanian relations is a tribute to the people of both countries, "not only at the political level, but also at the economic level."

Trade between Jordan and Romania reaches about \$60 million worth of exchange annually.

he said. Last year, the two countries concluded an economic agreement further cementing the economic ties between them. In addition, about 30 Jordanian companies took part in August in an international industrial fair in Romania.

But Mr. Anton, in praising the ties of both countries, stressed that the good relations between the two countries extend beyond the diplomatic level. He also said that he expects Jordanian-Romanian relations to improve further.

"They could be stronger be-

cause we have the same mentality," he said. "We have many Jordanians who study in Romania. They get to know the Romanian people, culture, language and history." Currently, there are about 10,000 Jordanians studying in Romania. In addition, there are about 1,000 marriages between Jordanians and Romanians.

Romania's national day, Mr. Anton said, marks an important day in its history as the reunification of Transylvania, Moldavia and Walachia, on Dec. 1, 1918, established modern-day Romania.

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## Jordan Times

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## A question of resolve

THE ISRAELI government's decision to rebuff the U.S. over its invitation to attend the second round of peace talks in Washington on Dec. 4 goes beyond the issue of the venue of future negotiation between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. What seems to disturb Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his inner circle of advisers most is the implications of Washington's deliberate policy of going over the head of Israel and naming the location of the second stage parleys in a manner that ran contrary to Israel's own thinking on the subject. It is possible that Shamir is really all hot and bothered by the site of the next few days of preliminary discussions, since Washington has become a different scene for him whether through the administration's strong opposition to his settlement policy or through the U.S. Jewish community's growing conviction in the land-for-peace solution. But what seems to worry Shamir most is the U.S.' apparent determination to call the shots in peace efforts. This attitude by Washington may suggest at least to the minds of the Israeli hardliners that this American administration is bent on having a direct impact on the substantive negotiations between the parties especially after they get bogged down as projected because of Israel's deep-seated refusal to implement U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. As if telling President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker that they may not make unilateral decisions on behalf of Israel, the Israeli government served notice on them that it will not acquiesce to the Dec. 4 meeting without prior additional discussions including assurances that the Washington talks would be non-substantive in nature. In other words, if Israel is to yield to the U.S. invitation, it first wants guarantees that the U.S. forum would be ceremonial. And to drive home once again Shamir's zealous concern about Jewish holidays which prompted him to leave the Madrid peace conference on its third day, he now injects once again the religious argument and maintains that any future talks must await the ending of the Jewish festival of Hanukkah on December 9.

The message behind the Israeli decision to shun the U.S. must be clear and loud to all: Israel's procrastinating on the peace process because it has no intention of seeing it through till the end. The Israeli foot-dragging is so obvious that it should give the Arab parties extra incentives to pursue the course of the Madrid conference in seeking an honourable peace.

Doubtless President Bush and his administration are targeted by this Israeli policy that aims to frustrate the ongoing quest to enforce international legitimacy on all fronts. It could be that Shamir is betting on Bush's defeat in the 1992 presidential elections and therefore sees no permanent danger in standing up to his administration in utter arrogance. But even if President Bush is defeated in the next elections, the spinoff effect of any Israeli manipulations would surely take its toll on the American people to the extent that the damage to Israel and its supporters could become so irreversible and permanent that the Jewish state stands to suffer dearly at the end of the tunnel. That is why the U.S. should persevere in its current policy and maintain its resolve towards Israel. This is the only way to redeem all the investments in the peace process that Washington has made in the last several months.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RAY Arabic daily Wednesday stressed that the Arab delegations going to Washington in the coming month will by no means allow the Israelis to achieve their selfish desires and impose on the Arab Nation the Zionist will. The Arabs are demanding the return of the occupied Arab lands in implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and are seeking to achieve through peaceful means what they are unable to obtain through war, said the daily. No one can predict the outcome of the negotiations in Washington or other venues, but the Arabs are certain to reject any solution that can not fulfill the aspirations of the Arab Nation and end the Israeli occupation, said the paper. Jordan, said the paper, can not lag behind and refuse to participate in the coming negotiations because it feels that the talks could offer an opportunity to implement the international legitimacy and end Israel's occupation of Arab land. But it added that if the negotiations fail because of Israel's refusal to recognise Arab rights or because the world community would fail to force Israel to obey the will of the United Nations, the so-called new world order would be exposed as a big lie, and the world would realise that the Arabs have no alternative but to fight in order to regain their usurped territory.

It is good that the King's letter to the new prime minister warned the new government against the spread of favouritism in government circles and noted that the public administration busines should be reformed, said a writer in *Satwat Al Shabab* daily Wednesday. It is regrettable to see that favouritism has become the norm and not the exception in government departments, and one can... get his business done through normal procedures and has to... resort to some influential people to carry out the mission, said Ahmad Dibhan. The writer said that favouritism has been one of the chronic ills that plagued the public administration over the past years and sometimes it has been practised by those people who claim to be keen on promoting democracy and offer people equal treatment. The Jordanian community lacks proper education in democracy and the application of law on all people on equal footing so that justice can prevail and equitable opportunities can be afforded to all, the writer continued. Furthermore, a large number of people continue to seek the help of Parliament members of their own constituencies in order to have jobs or get favourable treatments, the deputies sometimes welcome such practice and encourage it, said the writer. He said that sometimes people are not to blame if they seek to achieve their business through the "wasta," or a third influential party, because of the complicated routine. He said that the solution to the problem lies with equal opportunities and fair treatment in all cases and the government should see to it that such a practice is established.

## Reflections

By Sawfan Bataineh

# The burden of success

THOSE who think they suffer from job-related pressure should think again. Real pressure is what one feels when summoned by his monarch to run a country facing an "unprecedented gathering of national, regional, and international challenges." This nerve-wracking pressure is what Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker should be feeling now as he assumes the post of prime minister of Jordan at this critical juncture. Yet, you wouldn't know it by looking at him.

With seemingly effortless ease he squashed the parliamentary squabbles which hastened the demise of the Masri Cabinet without so much as a whimper from those erstwhile squawky legislators. Thus, he diffused a presumably major crisis even before stepping into the Prime Ministry. Furthermore, he managed to bring former antagonists (the majority of the Masri ministers and their parliamentary detractors) together in the same Cabinet team. Under his leadership, they are bound to gloss over their insubstantial differences.

Genial and self-composed even in the darkest of hours, the Sharif radiates confidence and infuses others with a self-fulfilling optimism. His genteel deportment and regal charm conceal the steady determination of a true leader and the ruthless dispatch of

a veteran warrior. His apparent readiness to step into the political fray masks a curious reluctance to assume political authority; a reluctance that transcends the soldier's natural disdain for politics and betrays the true extent of the man's allegiance to the throne and his love for the country. The Sharif is like an apprentice sculptor who reveres his master's creation so much that he trembles at the thought of tinkering with it.

But the apprentice has graduated. His earlier term as prime minister (April-December 1989) was more a baptism of fire than a routine tour of duty. In less than eight months, he hoisted a nation from the precipice of panic and gloom, brought about by the sudden and unexplained collapse in living standards, and restored a measure of faith in the future amongst the people. He supervised the first parliamentary elections in 22 years and launched a revival of democracy. For his effort, he earned the admiration of Jordanians and the compliments of his liege.

Today, the Sharif has to contend with another source of pressure: the high expectations generated by his earlier performance. The media quickly dubbed the new government as a "national salvation government." Most Jordanians already think of it as such. Yet, the problems (and their solutions) have grown

more complex and interwoven. The steady deterioration in productivity and in both the quality and quantity of output has spread across all sectors (the public sector has become almost totally unwieldy). The lack of clear and sensible economic and social policies has once again heightened the people's fear of the future and deepened their sense of impending calamity.

In his first Cabinet meeting, the Sharif demonstrated a clear grasp of all the relevant issues and priorities. Most notably, he pointed out that no government, his or any other, can accomplish much if the public sector remains unresponsive, inefficient, and unsupportive of the private economy. Since the Sharif has no intention of failing his mission, this statement can be construed as the clearest warning to all members of the government hierarchy: shape up or ship out.

By now, the Sharif is fully cognisant of the fact that the main domestic battleground is managerial and not political. As such, he is imminently qualified to undertake the necessary structural reforms that are needed to bring about an efficient and growth-bound economy. Guided by the vision of his monarch, the Sharif will undoubtedly set the country firmly upon a course towards salvation. After all, this is what Hashemites do best.

## For Soviet Jews, Zionist dream clashes with Israel reality

By Jack Redden  
Reuter

JERUSALEM — For Soviet immigrants, the Zionist dream of a haven for the world's Jews has collided with the Israeli reality of lives that are becoming increasingly difficult.

"They are not expecting a bed of roses," said Deborah Lipson of the Soviet Jewish Zionist Forum. "But they have to believe there is light at the end of the unemployment tunnel and at the moment it isn't at all apparent that there is."

With unemployment for all Israelis at 10 per cent — and predicted to hit 14 per cent in two years — the chances of Soviet immigrants finding any jobs, never mind in their own fields, are poor.

Among the 330,000 arriving since late 1989, excluding the large number of training programmes, 38 per cent of those available for work are unemployed.

As the news reaches relatives in the Soviet Union, many planning to follow either change their minds or postpone the decision until the collapsing Soviet economy leaves them no choice.

The number of Soviet Jews arriving in Israel has dipped below 10,000 in recent months, a drastic retreat from a flood approaching 30,000 a month before the Gulf war. November looks likely to reach only about 8,000.

"On the one hand you can say 10,000 a month is a lot of people," said Mr. Lipson. "On the other hand, you can say that six months ago it was 20,000. In view of the economic conditions in the Soviet Union it could be 30,000 or 40,000 per month."

According to the Jewish agency, which handles immigration,



1.1 million Soviet Jews have received Israeli invitations needed to start the process of leaving. Of those, half have begun collecting local documents, with 100,000 now holding Soviet exit permits and 35,000 holding Israeli visas.

Both the Jewish agency and the government are still planning on immigration rising to total a million by the middle of the private.

But Israeli officials privately acknowledge the number who actually come will depend to a large extent on whether jobs are found for those who have arrived since Moscow threw open the doors for Jewish emigration just over two years ago.

Mr. Modai has succeeded in introducing more market forces in the economy, which still is bound by the legacy of the state's

sources to immigrants, boasts of economic progress. He points to 5.5 per cent growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) this year.

But, in an interview, he conceded: "If you get such an increase in demand for jobs, there is no economy in the world that can produce jobs at such a pace."

When shown as a per capita figure, Israel GDP growth is less impressive. And exports, which must show "a huge leap" of 12 per cent a year according to Mr. Modai, actually fell in 1991.

Mr. Modai has succeeded in introducing more market forces in the economy, which still is bound by the legacy of the state's

socialist founders who believed in broad government control.

But the government share of GDP is actually rising from 59 per cent in 1990 to 67 per cent next year — a situation that has encouraged U.S. embassy officials to abandon diplomatic silence and openly advocate reforms to end nearly two decades of lethargic growth.

Most ominously for speeding the integration of Soviet Jews, the money needed to finance it has become inextricably enmeshed in the Middle East peace talks.

Israel's Finance Ministry estimates the cost of absorption at \$40 billion — half from domestic sources and half foreign. Of that

foreign money, a vital part is the \$10 billion Israel hopes to raise through U.S. loan guarantees.

Mr. Modai terms the loan guarantees "very important." An official dealing with Soviet immigration was more blunt: "If the money doesn't come in, it means an economic crisis in Israel."

Washington has already postponed consideration of the request once, announcing a delay in September to ensure Israel attended the peace conference U.S. President George Bush called the following month.

Without a U.S. government guarantee to repay if Israel defaults, interest rates would be much higher — if anyone would

give loans. It would also signal to lenders a danger in giving the other billions of dollars Israel is seeking.

The request is to be presented to the U.S. Congress again when it reconvenes in January, with a debate likely in February. Mr. Bush has pointedly refused to discuss terms in advance.

After the crushing defeat suffered by the pro-Israel lobby when it challenged Mr. Bush's September postponement, it will be wary of another direct confrontation.

"We're not going to go charging up the hill again," said a representative of one Jewish-American group. An Israeli official agreed: "We learned to read the map with new eyes."

With foreign aid increasingly unpopular in Washington, some Israeli officials fear they will get only one year of the five-year guarantees they are seeking — two billion dollars instead of 10 billion.

They also see it linked to concessions for Middle East peace, such as a halt to settling Jews on occupied Arab land that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir does not want to accept.

Failure to get the U.S. aid could cripple Israeli efforts to expand the economy and provide jobs, not only discouraging new immigrants, but encouraging those already in Israel to leave.

The Jewish agency said 60 per cent of the 5,138 Soviet immigrants who obtained Israel passports to travel abroad never returned — a small number but possibly the sort of ambitious people Israel needs.

"It is a tragic situation," Mr. Modai said. "We have the ingredients, we're short of the capital. If we don't get the capital, we'll lose the ingredients — I mean the Soviet Jews who arrive here."

## Mordechai Vanunu — in the lion's den

By Meir Vanunu

I'M not a traitor. I'm a man with a conscience who did what he did out of a deep belief after much thought and many doubts. I didn't want to perform this act. I didn't want to be in the heads... I didn't want to harm anyone. But I knew that I had to do it, that I had no choice... Were I not to do it, no one else would. And there, I did it, fearful though I was, and ready to pay the price... I knew that I had entered a lion's pit."

Mordechai Vanunu, writing from solitary confinement in Ashkelon Prison, 20/11/87.

"Revealed: the Secrets of Israel's Nuclear Arsenal," ran the headline in *The Sunday Times* of Oct. 5, 1986. The story that accompanied the headline was based on information that the paper had obtained from my brother, Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli who had worked as a nuclear technician at Dimona, Israel's nuclear reactor centre, from 1976 to 1985. The scientists who debriefed Mordechai were able to determine conclusively that Israel is a nuclear power with 100-200 nuclear and thermonuclear warheads. These make it the sixth largest nuclear power in the world.

By the time the article was published, Mordechai had disappeared. It was later disclosed that he had been lured to Rome a week earlier by Israeli secret service agents, beaten, forcibly dragged, put in chains and smuggled to Israel. The Israeli authorities denied all knowledge of Mordechai's whereabouts until Nov. 9, 1986, when it admitted for the first time that they had "legally detained" him.

The State of Israel charged

Mordechai with espionage, treason and revealing state secrets with intent to "aid the enemy in time of war." His kidnapping and trial were branded top secret, and he was immediately placed in solitary confinement. But on Dec. 22, 1986, en route to a Jerusalem court, Mordechai foiled the authorities' attempts to prevent him from communicating with the outside world. He flashed a message written on the palm of his hand, "I was hijacked in Rome, ITL 30/9/86 at 2100 hours. Come to Rome to see me at 504."

Mr. Vanunu succeeded in introducing more market forces in the economy, which still is bound by the legacy of the state's

a boat en route from Antwerp to Genoa that contained about 200 tonnes of uranium. In 1983, Israel smuggled 810 krytrons from California. Krytrone — nuclear triggers — only made the headlines in the spring of 1990 when Iraq was caught smuggling 40 of them from the same U.S. state.

The reasons for the Israeli authorities' attempts to keep the circumstances of my brother's kidnapping and trial a total secret are inextricably linked to the reasons why Israel has sought to keep its nuclear weapons production total secret. Israel has stated and re-stated to the world since the mid-1960s that, "we will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East." At the same time, it has been producing nuclear weapons. It refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to open Dimona to international inspection. Western intelligence sources have, however, estimated that Israel has produced from 30 to 50 nuclear warheads. Yet, until my brother spoke out, there had been no first-hand information to substantiate these speculations: the details and the photographs provided by Mordechai constitute the only hard evidence that Israel has been producing nuclear-grade materials.

Israel's nuclear reactor was built by France in the late 1950s. Norway supplied it with 20 tonnes of heavy water in 1959; other technology and materials were acquired by subterfuge. In 1964, Israel illegally transferred 220 pounds of enriched uranium from a nuclear processing centre in Pennsylvania to Israel. The CIA initiated an investigation into this matter at the time, but the findings were never made public. In 1968, in an action known as "The Plumbett Affair," Israel diverted

the average citizen, but on the opening day of Mordechai's trial, Shulamit Aloni, a veteran Liberal member of the Knesset, wrote:

The disturbing questions are: who is responsible for this development; what is the framework of authority; and how are decisions on the subject being made?

On the day of Mordechai's sentencing, 27 Nobel Prize laureates and leading scientists signed an urgent appeal to the Israeli authorities. "However the court may view a citizen's responsibility to the state," they wrote, "this act — of making public the reality of Israel's nuclear programme — deserves the court's understanding."

In June 1990, the European Parliament passed a resolution condemning the kidnapping and calling upon the president of Israel to pardon Mordechai or at least commute his sentence. But, in spite of widespread international support from figures as diverse as Peter Benenson (the founder of Amnesty International), the late Graham Greene, Harold Pinter, Carl Sagan, Gore Vidal and many others, the Israeli government has refused to give any ground.

Why have Western countries, in particular the U.S. and Britain, kept silent on both Israeli nuclear weapons production and on the Vanunu affair? In the US the Symington amendment stipulates that a country that produces, acquires or tests nuclear weapons is ineligible for U.S. aid. Can Mordechai's information have endangered the U.S.-\$4 billion a year aid that Israel receives from the U.S.? Could this, in turn, have made Israel go to such extraordinary lengths to keep the Vanunu case shrouded in secrecy?

Israel, of course, uses the "national security" argument to justify its policy of secrecy on both the nuclear issue and the Vanunu affair. But what are the limits of national security in a

## Britain's royal wives defy critics, seek job satisfaction



Princess Michael of Kent

By Anne Senior  
Reuter

LONDON — The women of Britain's royal family are looking for meaningful employment. Not for them a life of only kissing babies and shaking hands. They want independent careers as well, whether people like it or not.

The wives of Britain's princes — with a notable exception in the popular Princess Diana — have found that belonging to the royal family is not all glamour and fan mail.

For Princess Michael of Kent, an Austrian aristocrat who married one of Queen Elizabeth's cousins 13 years ago, and the Duchess of York, known to the public as "Fergie," being a royal wife has brought new opportuni-

ties but also savage criticism. Princess Michael has been accused of being too regal even for the royal family. The Duchess of York, the flame-haired commoner Sarah Ferguson who married the queen's second son, Prince Andrew, has been accused of not being regal enough.

The job of being wife to a prince is not for the fainthearted. The British public is hard to please and if you step out of line, royal reporters are ready to pounce.

The princess and the duchess are among the most outspoken members of the royal family and share a desire to make something of their lives beyond being a mother and professional consort.

Critics charge they should be content with the pam-



Duchess of York

Elizabeth's uncle Prince George and his glamorous wife Princess Marina.

The Protestant Prince Michael had to renounce his place as 16th in line to the throne to marry a Catholic, causing a storm of publicity in Britain and perhaps a lingering resentment against the princess, a striking blonde.

In a newspaper interview about her new book on royal mistresses — *Cupid And The King* — Princess Michael said one reason she attracted criticism was her insistence on telling the truth, which is not always an asset in public life.

Of her royal role, she said: "It's not always amusing. It's not always entertaining. At times it is even boring."

The princess said it was her duty to work for the family even though she doesn't get paid for it — her businessman husband is not entitled to a state allowance. But a heavy workload of engagements has only brought charges that she courts publicity. To critics, she is known as "princess posh."

Not so, the princesses say. Both are pursuing writing careers, unashamed of their literary ambitions despite taunts that they would never make it in the publishing business without their royal connections.

A stinging column in the *Sunday Times* recently said the royals were granting so many media interviews to promote their latest works that "Palace Products Plc" should be given its own television series.

London, a single word — "federal," or "the F-word" — embodies the worst ambitions of states such as Germany which seek to turn the EC into a United States of Europe.

Mr. Hurd and British Prime Minister John Major have repeatedly warned their partners that they will not sign a treaty that contains the word "federal."

Occasionally, Eurospeak derives from its trans-Atlantic cousin — Paganese, as spoken among U.S. military chiefs.

Nine of the EC countries make up the Western European Union (WEU), a long-dormant defence group now tipped to become the Community's military arm.

Not all jargon comes in mouthful-sized quotes. For

At a meeting in Bonn, in

November, they recorded growing agreement on "transparency and complementarity between European security and defence identity and the Atlantic alliance."

"Transparency and complementarity" are the keywords Washington has been pressing its allies to respect. Described, they mean "make sure you keep us and other NATO members such as Turkey or Norway in the picture if you decide to set up your own army. And make sure you don't step on our toes."

Sometimes the meaning can be baffling even if no jargon is used. As Mr. Delors told the parliament, "but it isn't 'oo la, la, la, la', but that's the way it is."



Princess of Wales

once called a "royal floozie" by a disapproving politician and was often portrayed as a fiery contrast to the queen's calm virtue.

Princess Anne, the queen's straight-talking daughter, got a bad press for years until she threw herself into charity work. She has just written a book on horses but, unlike the other royal writers, has not been accused of cashing in on her status.

Neither have heir to the throne Prince Charles, who sells watercolour sketches through commercial art galleries, or Prince Andrew, a budding photographer.

The Duchess of York, in a radio interview about her book on the lives of Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert, said she was hurt by the constant criticism

but gained a sense of independence from her work that strengthened her marriage.

Her previous work, a set of children's books, had a mixed reaction and she was rapped for keeping some of the profits.

"She's actually breaking the royal mould," said Beverley Skeggs, a lecturer in media studies at York University. "Princess Di was safe. The Duchess of York wants to participate in a man's world and she is censured for it."

Princess Diana, the wife of Prince Charles, brings great professionalism to her work but keeps to a traditionally feminine sphere. "Diana is a public mother. She makes a profession out of her maternal image," said Mr. Ballast.

## Eurospeak becomes deafening as EC summit approaches

By Andres Wolberg-Stok

Reuter

BRUSSELS — European Community (EC) leaders are gearing up for a crucial summit on closer political and monetary links in December and the closer the meeting gets the denser the "Eurospeak" billowing around it becomes.

The language used by EC officials often defies translation into something for the layman to understand. On occasion, even experts are baffled.

"In other words, efficacy... will depend on the cohesion of external action, the extension of voting by qualified majority the equilibrium of competencies and on comitology which is not mentioned in this text," European Commission President Jacques Delors said in mid-November.

A grossly over-simplified explanation is that Mr. Delors was talking about who should be in charge of what in the 12-nation bloc. A full definition would take 20 lines in plain English.

But he made the remarks in a speech to the European Parliament, and Euro-MPs interrupted the address several times with spontaneous applause.

Other examples abound, as in this statement by Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey to his parliament in early November:

"Other aspects on which clear commitments would be required include the progressivity of own resources in future in relation to the prosperity of member states and Community action in structural areas not presently covered, or only partially covered, by the existing funds."

In other words, Ireland, like Spain and to a lesser degree Greece and Portugal, want more EC money. That is called "economic and social cohesion."

Britain prides itself on deflating the more long-winded constructions of its 11 EC partners, but it too can fall into the jargon trap.

"The IGCs will reach their climax at the Maastricht European Council," Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said in a speech ahead of the EC summit on Dec. 9 and 10 in the Dutch town of Maastricht.

"We do not believe that a larger Community will be able to function effectively only by treading a federalist road to great centralisation with more decision-making by QMV."

The IGCs, or inter-governmental conferences, are the negotiations the 12

London, a single word — "federal," or "the F-word" — embodies the worst ambitions of states such as Germany which seek to turn the EC into a United States of Europe.

Mr. Hurd and British Prime Minister John Major have repeatedly warned their partners that they will not sign a treaty that contains the word "federal."

Occasionally, Eurospeak derives from its trans-Atlantic cousin — Paganese, as spoken among U.S. military chiefs.

Nine of the EC countries make up the Western European Union (WEU), a long-dormant defence group now tipped to become the Community's military arm.

Not all jargon comes in mouthful-sized quotes. For

At a meeting in Bonn, in

November, they recorded growing agreement on "transparency and complementarity between European security and defence identity and the Atlantic alliance."

"Transparency and complementarity" are the keywords Washington has been pressing its allies to respect. Described, they mean "make sure you keep us and other NATO members such as Turkey or Norway in the picture if you decide to set up your own army. And make sure you don't step on our toes."

Sometimes the meaning can be baffling even if no jargon is used. As Mr. Delors told the parliament, "but it isn't 'oo la, la, la, la', but that's the way it is."

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## The clothes dilemma

By Maha Addasi

If you take the average woman's clothes and place them end to end they might go around the globe one and a half times. Yet, without fail, every single morning every one of these women stands in front of an open closet wondering just what to wear that day.

It used to be that women and men alike would wear their one and only leopard skins every single day of their lives and there was no problem with selecting what to wear everyday. But later on, as women began to go up the ladder of evolution, they figured, somewhere along the way, that clothes could be used to their advantage especially in making other women jealous. So they sent their mates off to hunt tigers for their skin in order to add tiger skin to the leopard skin that they have.

The wardrobes have since grown well out of proportion, and have become the sardine-packed closets of today. Not only are closets packed to the brim with clothes, but the owners of these most of the time clothes would not want to be seen wearing the same outfit twice, God forbid.

So to avoid such a "disaster" from happening, women often go shopping. And often clothes are the only things they own that account for the money they spend. This explains the difference in packing habits between men and women. In movies, when a man gets upset and wants to leave the house, he gets his cheque book, and some money, grabs his coat and he's out the door. But women run straight to their closets and get all their clothes and stuff them in a huge suitcase. This shows where clothes rank for women. They definitely are a priority.

For obvious reasons, it must have been a man who came up with the idea of school uniforms probably to save money on clothes. And I believe the large number of male dress-makers come as a result of men looking out for their own kind. They feel that if they tailor clothes to suit women they will wear them more often.

I also feel that it is fathers who want a sister for their little



daughter, probably to save on clothes. And it is definitely fathers who make sure that their girls keep a certain weight.

It must also be a man who came up with the ingenious idea to tell wives and daughters to shop in their own closets because they must have forgotten what their clothes look like after a year of not wearing them, praying that they would like those clothes, all over again.

## December birthstone

### THE TURQUOISE

**Family** — A mineral substance containing aluminium, and some copper and iron.

**Colour** — Green and blue.

**Geographical sources** — Iran, Egypt, United States of America, and USSR.

**Legendary background** — This gemstone was worn as a jewel as far back as 3,000 B.C. in Egypt. It was also prized by the lost civilisation of ancient Mexico. Thought to be one of the earliest stones ever mined, it was first found in the Sinai peninsula. The ancients called it turkis or turquoise because of its route from Persia, through Turkey, and on to Europe, where it was given its present name by the French. Regarded by the Turks and Tibetans as a talisman, particularly for horsemen, it was widely held that the turquoise prevented injury from a fall by absorbing the crack or break, and saving the owner from broken bones. The Persians claimed that the blue of the turquoise would overcome the ill-effects of the "evil eye." Even now in Iran, camels, horses and mules often

have turquoise beads tied to their tails. Because it rejected rivals and guaranteed fidelity of those in love, it was known as the lovers' stone.

**Qualities** — Prevents all-illness and cures depression, as well as assuring prosperity and freedom from financial worry.

**Jewellery interpretations** — Possibly the oldest pieces of jewellery in existence are gold serpent bracelets, set with turquoise. Found in 1900 in one of the tombs of the Pharaohs, they date back to about 3,500 B.C. In the 19th century the opening of the Suez Canal, and Sarah Bernhardt's success in Cleopatra started a fashion for Egyptian-style jewellery, using turquoise and oxidised silver.

**Today** — Because of its opacity, the turquoise is mostly cabochon (dome) cut. Its sky-blue colour suits both gold and silver and looks especially well in the form of a ring or a bracelet.

**Notable December birthdays** — Sir Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur, and Pablo Casals.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Nov. 28



Craig T. Nelson stars as college football coach Hayden Fox in the comedy series Coach on Channel 2 Friday at 8:30 p.m.

form a funny magic contest

9:10 Documentary

10:00 News in English

10:20 Gabriel's Fire

Wind Ranches

Tuesday, Dec. 3

8:30 Who's The Boss

Inherit The Wine

Tony is invited to Italy to claim an inheritance from his late Uncle Aldo. This means he will soon have the proud task of acquainting Samantha and Billy with their ancestral roots.

9:00 Encounter

10:00 News in English

10:20 Columbo

Green House Jungle

Columbo will solve the mysteries behind a fake kidnapping and the murder of Tony.

Wednesday, Dec. 4

8:30 Kate And Allie

Kate and Allie are in the catering business which can be a very sensitive business.

9:10 Cosmos

10:00 News in English

10:20 Equal Justice

Cures

The prosecutors work on the case of the gypsy "queen" accused of theft, and the case of a young man who burned his father's store killing the guard in the fire.

Dumont d'Urville, who was born in Normandy and lost his father at the age of five, became as famous as his Venus. He had attended the

Sunday, Dec. 1

8:30 The Golden Girls

Blanche receives the shock of her life when a young handsome man whom one mistakenly takes to be a fan reveals his identity.

9:30 Life On The Land

Dr. Ibrahim Mattar is a Palestinian economist from Jerusalem. He will talk about Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

9:30 Murder She Wrote

11:10 Asian Song Festival

Jordan is represented by Mustafa Sha'sha and his wife.

Monday, Dec. 2

8:30 Hey Dad

Nadge and Betty will per-

## No fool like an old one

By E. Yaghi

The crammed bus stood waiting for the last passenger to board. Finally, a gray speckled thin man dressed in a black suit, jumped in the bus. In spite of his fine attire, he had a stray look about him which gave him more the appearance of a drifter than a gentleman wearing a suit. The gear of the bus grated as the cooedoe driver, overshadowed by the crowd of women, steered his vehicle into the stream of onflowing traffic.

"Well," Khalil said, as his eyes scanned the contents of the bus, "Why are all you women sitting and doing nothing? Come on, sing, clap! We're going to a wedding, not a funeral!"

He began to thump his feet and direct his female band with one hand like a seasoned maestro. After all, he had been proudly ordained the manager of the bus by those who didn't quite know where to place him so he was shoved onto the women's bus while his relatives winked at each other and mocked him behind his back.

The bus lurched down twisting curves and steep hills all the while in tune to the songs of the female band and occasional thump of their band leader, Khalil. He felt he had been assigned a very important duty and solemnly tried to put forth his best efforts. He failed to hear the women giggle at him. He assumed their smiles meant they were laughing with him so he fluffed his feathers like a rooster in a hen house convincing himself that he was indeed very important.

A mad light glittered in his eyes as he encouraged his audience to sing louder, "More, more!" He screamed, not noticing the haggard look of the bus near deaf driver.

At last, the bus screeched to an abrupt stop, flinging some of the women forward out of their places and thrust Khalil against the door which nearly gave way against the pressure of his weight. Had he been any heavier, he would have found himself face down in a puddle of mud, but as it was, he emerged with a slightly bruised but nevertheless highly inflated ego. A chosen delegation, guided by the maestro, descended the crowded bus in order to fetch the bride.

After much singing the dancing in the street in front of the bride's house, the entourage encircled her and like a tidal wave, swept her away in the bridal car. Khalil hopped along behind the flock of returning women, more eager than ever to try out his steps of the latest techniques of a break dance he had failed to correctly learn while visiting his children in America. The way back to the groom's home became as tortuous as the descent and the small bus chugged and coughed as it struggled up hills, over-filled to capacity with women, children and of course, its manager, Khalil.

Ultimately, the groaning vehicle ground to a halt and the women poured out of it championed by their victorious leader. The driver could be heard saying, "Boy, am I glad they left! What a relief. And who was that crazy man? He acts like an overgrown teenager! What an old fool!"

Instead, he snorted in contented snores as he dreamed of his conquests and exploits of manager of the bus, maestro of music, the best break dancer and life of the party.

## Dumont d'Urville — a lord of the seas

By Camille Hérisson

**Two centuries ago, Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville, one of the most famous French navigators, was born on the coast of the Channel. Not only was he a sailor, but he was also a scholar who left the memories of a lord of the seas.**

**PARIS** — "It is the goddess of love," murmured the ship's ensign admiringly, as he beat over a white marble statue, lying on a pile of manure in a goat-shed. It had just been discovered a few inches below ground on that island in the Aegean.

In 1820, Dumont d'Urville, a young officer serving on board the Chevrette, took part in a scientific expedition. He was to describe the discovery of the "Venus de Milo" in his address to the Academy of Sciences, in the following terms:

"The Chevrette dropped anchor in the Milo roadstead on 16th April. On three excursions, I had the opportunity to gather about fifteen plants. On the 19th, I was able to visit the pieces from Antiquity discovered at Milo. Three weeks earlier, a Greek peasant, digging his field, had come across some carved stones. A kind of oiche held a marble statue, two Hermes and a few other pieces. I visited all of it which seemed to me in good taste."

His reputation was further strengthened in 1828 when, as the captain of a frigate, he was in charge of the Astrolabe on his second voyage around the world (1826-1829). He was given the mission of finding the remains of the shipwreck of La Pérouse, another famous navigator who disappeared in mysterious conditions in 1788, at the beginning of the French Revolution.

On a stopover in Australia, the captain of the Astrolabe heard of a find made by an English sailor, Peter Dillon, who, on an island near Fiji, discovered the hill of a sword which seemed to have belonged to a French officer.

Dumont d'Urville, who was born in Normandy and lost his father at the age of five, became as famous as his Venus. He had attended the naval school in Brest and now he was decorated and promoted ship's lieutenant. He was 31 years old. This officer in the French Royal Navy was fascinated by science and had great intellectual curiosity and open-mindedness.

**In the steps of La Pérouse**

Dumont d'Urville was a navigator, a geographer, an archeologist, a botanist, an anthropologist and an ethnologist. He spoke Greek and Latin with ease, and knew German, English, and Russian. But he had a difficult character, being touchy and misanthropic and this created a lot of problems for him in scientific circles as well as among his peer sailors.

His reputation was further strengthened in 1828 when, as the captain of a frigate, he was in charge of the Astrolabe on his second voyage around the world (1826-1829). He was given the mission of finding the remains of the shipwreck of La Pérouse, another famous navigator who disappeared in mysterious conditions in 1788, at the beginning of the French Revolution.

On a stopover in Australia, the captain of the Astrolabe heard of a find made by an English sailor, Peter Dillon, who, on an island near Fiji, discovered the hill of a sword which seemed to have belonged to a French officer. Dumont d'Urville managed to find out that it came from Vanikoro, in the Santa-Cruz archipelago, where, according to accounts by the inhabitants, two ships had been



Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville

washed ashore, in the past.

The fascinating investigation was coming to an end. Using this information, the sleuth-navigator set off for Vanikoro, which did not look like paradise at all. At the bottom of the sea, the sailors on the Astrolabe could see anchors, cannons and canobals, lying in a few metres of water. The discoverer of the Venus de Milo was to bring a few of these remains back to France as proof that La Pérouse had been shipwrecked.

By a tragic irony of fate, the famous sailor who had braved all dangers on the world's seas, met with a tragic end ... on the railway. He died, together with his wife and his last child, in the first catastrophe in the history of rail travel, on the Versailles-Paris line, on May 18, 1842 — L'Actualité En France.

Judy is 15

## A favourite literary son finds his way home

By Matt Wolf  
The Associated Press

**DUBLIN.** — To the world, Samuel Beckett was one of literature's Nobel Prize-winning greats. But to his fellow Dubliners, he's one of them — an Irish writer who finds the mirth as well as the melancholy in that nightmare called existence.

"There's something about seeing him in his home town with Irish actors," says Michael Colgan, artistic director of the Gate Theatre where a three-week Beckett festival was held this fall.

"It's that rhythm, that cadence. There is a Beckett voice that we believe suits the Dublin voice."

**Barry McGovern**, a memorable Vladimir in the

festival production of *Waiting For Godot*, said he felt the Irish "have a nationalistic claim on him in some way, and not a bad way. It's a good, solid pride."

Beckett was born in 1906, the second of two sons of a Protestant family in Foxrock, South Dublin.

He was at the forefront of the existentialist and absurdist literary movements and, like Joyce, a voluntary exile from his native land. Writing both in French and in English, he was known equally for his compact, distilled plays and contrastingly dense, allusive novels.

His influence is evident on such diverse authors as Tom Stoppard, David Mamet, Harold Pinter and Athol Fugard.

He died in Paris at the age 83 on Dec. 22, 1989.

A sampling of festival offerings makes clear the Irish empathy between author, actor and audience. While some actors — not to mention spectators — quake before the great theatrical icon of Beckett, the Irish find the humour amid the horror.

It wasn't Beckett jolted up for easy consumption, but a playwright interpreted by a nation able to read the signs of comedy on the way to cosmic ruin.

In other words, as Beckett wrote in *Endgame* in 1957: "Nothing is funnier than unhappiness."

The festival was the brainchild of Colgan, who met Beckett in the mid-1980s when the Gate presented

Barry McGovern's solo show, *I'll Go On*, based on a trilogy of Beckett novels.

Colgan said he was eager to amend a common perception of the late playwright, who died in his adopted city, Paris, after he had left Ireland for good five decades earlier.

"The image was one of complete and utter pessimism," the expansive Colgan said one evening following a sellout performance of Beckett's 1953 masterwork, *Waiting For Godot*, starring Barry McGovern and Johnny Murphy.

"He would sit there and laugh and talk about cricket and joke," Colgan said. "He was extraordinary in his ordinariness."

Nowadays, one could

almost say the same of Godot, a work once famously described by the late Irish critic Vivien Mercier as one in which "nothing happens. Twice."

Grounded in its characters' inaction, the drama nonetheless embraces rapid-fire dialogue and vaudeville turns on its way to a nihilistic acknowledgement of the void.

McGovern said Beckett's south county Dublin cadences were redolent "even in his most abstruse works."

As a result, he and Murphy met the script head-on, without resorting to the irrelevant shibboleth marring the current London production, with Rik Mayall, or New York's controversial 1988 *Lincoln Center* production with Robin Williams and Steve Martin.

"Let's go," shouted Murphy's memorably hangdog Estragon before quickly sitting back down, certain of only one fact in life: He is waiting for Godot.

Presenting all 19 Beckett stage plays in nine programmes, the Beckett Festival relied on Irish actors working with an international cast of directors. Conspicuously absent were such American and English exponents of Beckett as Irene Worth and Billie Whitelaw.

Instead, one saw veteran Dublin actress Maureen Potter inheriting Whitelaw's role as an elderly woman rocking herself "of life and into the motherly embrace of death in the short and shocking "rockay."

Other highlights were De-

rek Chapman in the all-mimed *Act Without Words*, a solo piece posing a world where objects are always just beyond reach; and *Rough For Theatre*, a knockout piece about two lowlifes that ends cruelly.

Colgan said the casting allowed a festival "sub-theme" to emerge — "The birth," he said, "of new Beckett actors."

Where, then, did the festival leave Beckett's reputation in a city also devoted to Sean O'Casey, William Butler Yeats and James Joyce?

"Ultimately, he (Beckett) will be seen as greatest of 20th-century writers," his publisher John Calder said at a symposium, remembering Sam, chaired by film director Jim Sheridan (*My Left*



Samuel Beckett

Foot).

Said Colgan: "If Joyce was the giant of the 20th century, then Beckett is the one of the 21st."

"If this festival does anything, it will raise awareness and take the fear out of him. We're saying to people, 'you don't have to be a genius to understand Beckett.'"

## American cartoonist aims satire at Hong Kong politics

By Victoria McGlothlen  
Reuter

wants to get out of Hong Kong with a minimum of fuss," Feign said.

If Britain truly wanted to leave an autonomous Hong Kong in 1997, it would stand up to China, he says.

"They're not going to stand up after 1997 and say to China, 'oh, you're violating the agreement you signed with us in 1984,'" he says.

"If anybody thinks they're going to do that, then they don't live in Hong Kong."

Feign's fans say his strip may be biting, but it's fair.

"He's fairly caustic in his comments, not just on locals but on various (expatriate) groups, be it Americans or Brits," said Phillip Crawley, editor of the *South China Morning Post*, which publishes the cartoon daily.

"He's equally insulting to all nationalities."

When Feign joined the *Post* nearly four years ago, the newspaper asked him to make the comic strip more political.

"I wasn't that interested in Hong Kong politics but I had to learn. The more I learned, the more interested I became."

"But I had to go beyond that. I had to get Lily actually working for the government and I got her brother Rudy appointed to the Legislative Council so I could do more hard-core political satire."

In their early days with a smaller local newspaper, Lily and her family were not the political animals they are now.

"At first it was just domestic humour, culture clash, foreign boy meets Chinese girl," Feign said.

Cartoon depictions of life with his Hong Kong-born wife, Cathy Tsang perhaps?

"In any creative endeavour there's a germ of reality. So, sure, there's some of me and Cathy in there, especially the cultural stuff."

"But our relationship is different from Stuart and Lily's. We've known each other for years, we started out as good friends, we have a little boy — and we actually love each other."

Lily often aims barbs but rarely affection at her smitten American husband. "I've never figured out why she married him," Feign said.

"She only went out with him because she had nothing better to do. It doesn't even know if their marriage was consummated."

Lily has just as firm a grip on Feign as she does on Stuart. After five years in Hong Kong and almost as many with Lily, Feign and his wife moved to the United States.

After a year and half they came back.

"I found I missed Hong Kong and I really missed doing my newspaper cartoon. I feel that here is where I belong."

"As I see it, (Britain)

## Guitar wizard Coryell turns up the volume again

By Ken Frankling  
Reuter

**BOSTON.** — A dozen years after renouncing decibels in favour of acoustic jazz, guitarist Larry Coryell has decided to plug in his amplifier again.

Coryell, who decided in 1979 that playing fusion was ruining his ears, has put together a new semi-electronic band that made its debut this month at scullers, one of Boston's finest jazz rooms, in preparation for an overseas tour in early 1992.

"I'm going more contemporary, more to the youth direction. I haven't worked with an electric bass in a long time and I don't want to lose that aspect," Coryell said in an interview.

His new bandmates are

steps ahead keyboard player Rachel Z, known in an earlier Boston musical life as Rachel Nicolazzo, electric bassist Jeff Andrews and drummer Kenwood De- nnard.

Coryell, 48, says the idea for this grouping came when he toured in saxophonist Wayne Shorter's hand for a month in 1990. He says the "beautiful dynamics" Shorter employed gave him a sense of how to assemble his own electronic band.

This band mixed musical delicacy and intensity in an understated fusion of acoustic and electronic instruments.

When playing acoustic guitar, Coryell is limited by having to sit before a microphone. When he's plugged in, he's a standup guy who eggs on his band verbally, then hops on one foot during particularly intense guitar solos.

At a recent Boston concert, it was clear that many in the audience were expecting the acoustic Coryell. He sensed it, and played some acoustic interludes during each set.

Coryell said he planned to control the volume and intensity to keep this blend appealing to himself and listeners who have grown used to his blend of jazz, classical guitar, Latin music and the blues.

"I don't want that ear-splitting headache where it hurts when you go home at the end of the night," he said. "I really don't want to lose what I've been developing in the acoustic realm."

Acoustic playing was the heart of Coryell's performances and recordings throughout the 1980s. He concentrated on *Solo* and duets, throwing in an occasional *Bop* quartet gig for good measure. Those performances usually included originals, jazz standards and even interpretations of George Gershwin and Maurice Ravel.

"I decided to stick to one thing and really fine-tune it," he said. "I'm a jazz musician who can see the connection between good jazz and good classical music."

A solo recording just issued, "twelve frets to one octave," includes a 36-page booklet in which Coryell dis-

cusses his composition techniques and provides transcriptions.

The only accompanists on the disc are his sons, Murali, 21, and Julian, 18. Each sits in for one track. "They both play good," Coryell says. "It gives some variety to the record and allows them to make their recording debuts."

Born in Galveston, Texas, Coryell hit the New York jazz scene in 1965 after graduating from the University of Washington. He succeeded the Hungarian guitarist Gabor Szabo in Chico Hamilton's band and by 1968 had built a solid reputation as a soloist.

Solo playing is entirely different from the group atmosphere, Coryell says, and he needs both. "When you are a soloist, your dialogue is with the public. When you are in a band, the dialogue is with the other musicians, and the unity of that internal dialogue connects to the public."

recorded with the Gary Burton Quartet, Chick Corea, Herbie Mann, John McLaughlin, and Oregon, and made a series of duet recordings with guitarists Philip Catherine, Steve Khan and Emily Remler.

His fine 1970s fusion group Eleventh House was formed with Steve Marcus, Mike Mandel, Randy Brecker, Benny Trifan and Alphonse Mouzon.

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(Mother) which floats hypnotically through a succession of unconnected, dreamy memories of a past he cannot recapture: "I am a man so alone ... and I never come close to you."

His song London London recalls the most forlorn period of his life — his first year in London, where he lived while away from Brazil — when he wrote, "I'm wandering around without knowing who I am. I'm alone in London London with nowhere to go."

Never content to settle into tradition, he has distinguished himself in bossa nova, samba, reggae, lambada and rock, among other styles.

In the 1970s, he wrote Mac

records and threatened some performers. In 1968, Veloso was detained by authorities for two months and agreed to leave Brazil.

Living in Britain until 1972 gave Veloso his first exposure to foreign audiences, and he gained a following he still doesn't quite understand.

"There are people who don't speak Portuguese and yet adore my music. This always surprises me. People don't understand word of my Portuguese, but buy my records and love them," he said.

Although Veloso speaks English well, he writes and performs most of his lyrics in Portuguese. He has made a handful of recordings in English.

## Veloso — Brazilian musical rebel after exile and success

By John Wright

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK.** — Nearly a quarter-century after leaving Brazil under pressure by military rulers, Caetano Veloso continues to tweak the nose of politicos.

"Something is out of order in the new world order," the singer-songwriter laments in a pounding, "fora" (out). Scheduled for release before the end of the year in his native Brazil and a month or so later elsewhere.

In a recent interview between late-night recording and mixing sessions in New York, Veloso showed the same rebelliousness at 49 that got him arrested by junta leaders in 1968.

And if fans want to idolize the wily singer, his song *Estrangeiro* (Stranger-Foreigner) cautions: "Some may like a soft Brazilian singer, but I've given up all attempts at perfection."

Veloso shares a niche among Brazilian recording

artists — including Chico Buarque, Gilberto Gil, Joao Gilberto, Tom Jobim and Milton Nascimento — with followings outside their homeland.

Before his September concert appearances in the United States, Veloso toured Italy and Spain. On other occasions, he has performed in France, Japan and other countries.

But success hasn't taken Veloso away from his humble roots outside Salvador, in Brazil's impoverished northeast.

"When you speak about a new world order but live in a city like Rio De Janeiro and spend part of the year in a city like Salvador, you must feel at times a little ironic, at

times a little bitter towards the new world order," he said.

The luscious landscape of both coastal cities is marred by tumbledown shacks, where millions of residents inhabit crime-ridden, precarious "favelas," or slums.

A Veloso composition

cries out the tragedy of Brazil's millions of street children, but socially conscious lyrics represent only part of his credits. Veloso has also written some of Brazil's most mournful, touching love ballads.

Never content to settle into tradition, he has distinguished himself in bossa nova, samba, reggae, lambada, and rock, among other styles.

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## Toshiko Akiyoshi — east meets west in jazz

By Charles J. Gans

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK.** — When Toshiko Akiyoshi came to the United States 35 years ago, the chances of a female Japanese Bebop pianist making it in the birthplace of jazz seemed quite unlikely.

But at Akiyoshi's 35th anniversary Carnegie Hall concert last month, jazz educator and pianist Billy Taylor praised her as "the first Asian to make a serious worldwide impact on jazz."

Today, the 61-year-old



## Drinking habits of Namibian beetles may help make desert bloom

By Tim Pearce  
Reuter

COPENHAGEN — A Humble beetle has shown two inventors how to make the arid desert bloom.

Stuart Clyens, an English civil engineer, and Russian industrial designer Boris Berlin, have devised a machine which harnesses the desert's daytime sun and night-time mist to collect water for plants. The growing plants will lower the temperature and attract rain, reversing the desert's remorseless spread.

Now a Danish bank has given Mr. Clyens and Mr. Berlin 500,000 crowns (\$77,000) to bring their plan to fruition.

If it works, their water collector could help bring plant life back to the desert and slow the rise in temperatures around the world.

"In some desert areas, the only moisture is mist," Mr. Clyens told Reuters in Denmark where he and Mr. Berlin have been developing the project. "We've tried to use this mist in the same way as a little beetle in the Namibian desert."

The Namibian fog-basking beetle (*Onymacris unguicularis*), stands on its head on the cold desert dunes early in the morning. Mist condenses on its back legs and runs down its body into its mouth, Mr. Clyens explained.

"The same principle has been used many times before," he said. "The Bible tells how Gideon collected water this way, by leaving goatskins on the ground overnight to catch the condensing morning mist."

Similarly, pilots downed in the desert in World War II used their parachutes to gather life-saving water, he said.

"We thought that if nature has found how to do this after mil-

lions of years, perhaps we could benefit by copying its technique," said Mr. Clyens.

Known affectionately as the "water beetle," the water collector Mr. Clyens and Mr. Berlin have put together consists of a cylinder on top of three hollow legs, with a brush hanging from the cylinder and a wax ball below the brush.

Mist condenses on the glass fibre brush, which is drawn up into the cylinder by a rod moved by the wax, which expands as the sun grows hotter, a principle commonly used to open and close greenhouse windows in Europe, said Mr. Clyens.

As the wax expands further it closes the black-painted cylinder. The baking sun beats the cylinder and the water evaporates.

The water vapour runs down the hollow steel legs, painted with special acrylic paint to speed its flow, and condenses again on contact with the earth, watering hardy seeds packed in grow-bags beneath the water beetle.

So far only a one-fifth scale model has been built, and it has been tested only in laboratory conditions.

But the 500,000 crown (\$77,000) TopDanmark Prize — an annual award for promising inventions won by Mr. Clyens and Mr. Berlin recently — will enable them to build a full-size collector and test it in the Namibian desert.

The machine will stand about three metres high, and should collect six to 10 litres of water a day, Mr. Clyens said. "It must be high and strong enough not to get covered by shifting sand or blown by the wind," he added.

The two men are still refining the machine, focussing on materials that will be efficient, durable, and will not pollute the desert when the machines eventually stop working.

## Jordan to proceed as scheduled

(Continued from page 1) delegation as the case was during the first round which was held in the Spanish capital.

Another crucial element has entered the fray with the announcement by the U.S. State Department on Tuesday that it will not issue entry visas to members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to attend the last month.

## U.S. refuses to budge on date

(Continued from page 1)

plan for Washington talks, Syria has not answered and the Palestinians were still seeking U.S. guarantees that some advisers would be granted visas to Washington.

However, Israel became the only state to say it would not attend the meeting planned for next week. And its request for quickly shifting talks to the Middle East was a direct challenge to the U.S. call for unconditional acceptance.

Israel wants talks held in the region, preferably including the Jewish state, to underline its acceptance by the Arab World. Arab countries object to enhance-

"We estimate they will cost about a unit if mass produced, and would need to be spaced about 30 to 40 metres apart," Mr. Clyens said. "It's a low-technology and leave them alone for a decade or so."

The most expensive part of the project may be transporting big blocks of earth containing specially chosen seeds and burying them in the desert under each water collector.

Denmark's Ecological Botanical Institute is helping by choosing hardy plants and working out how much water they need while they establish themselves.

The men are hoping weather stations in the Namibian capital Windhoek and in the port of Walvis Bay will provide them with weather data and other information.

Other ways of collecting moisture and making the deserts fertile — as parts of the Sahara were before the last ice age ended some 10,000 years ago — have been tried before.

Several years ago, an Italian created large plastic palm trees with polyurethane trunks, allowing mist to condense on the leaves during the cold desert night and trickle down the trunk, lowering the fierce daytime temperature," Mr. Clyens said.

He himself thought of using a photo-electric cell to cool the earth by harnessing the sun's heat, but abandoned the idea two years ago because the equipment was too sensitive.

The TopDanmark Prize money should enable Mr. Clyens and Mr. Berlin to make a full-size prototype, test it in the desert and modify the design if necessary, a TopDanmark official said.

"Moving to full-scale production will need more money," he added. "But we thought it was a fine idea — just copying one of nature's own systems."

## Abdul Shafi

(Continued from page 1) vision the Damascus talks deal with coordinating the stands of Arab states involved in the peace process before the start of the bilateral talks in Washington Dec. 4.

Dr. Abdul Shafi described the outcome of the talks in Damascus as fruitful.

He said the composition of the Palestinian delegation will not be changed. "although in principle changes might take place in accordance with need."

He said the U.S. had objections to some Palestinian personalities — meaning PLO members. But he added, "in my opinion this should not stand as an obstacle because there are Palestinians who could carry out the required role."

Dr. Abdul Shafi told Reuters earlier Palestinians hoped Washington would reconsider its position not to grant visas to PLO leaders acting as advisers.

"I hope this will not be final and we still expect the Americans to treat us on the same basis as the other delegations."

The United States said Tuesday it would maintain its entry ban on PLO members despite Palestinian demands that they be allowed to attend the talks in Washington.

The United States severed its dialogue with the PLO last year after the organization refused to adequately denounce a failed raid on Israel by Palestinian factions.

## Big Greek corruption trial nears climax

By Stephen Weeks  
Reuter

ATHENS — For eight months it has captivated all of Greece with such televised tales as how former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou supposedly pocketed big bribes delivered in tissue boxes stuffed with stolen cash.

Now it's time for the grand finale, the verdict in Greece's biggest corruption trial of the century.

Testimony from an array of witnesses ranging from the Central Bank governor to low-life

Final arguments before the 13 judges at the supreme court, set up by parliament during a unique conservative-Communist coalition government in 1989, are nearing conclusion.

Five former Socialist ministers were charged with fraud, bribe taking and embezzlement in the \$200 million scandal which broke at the Bank of Crete in 1988. Mr. Papandreou was also charged with instigating the embezzlement scheme.

The affair has poisoned Greek politics and heavily influenced three national elections.

"It's not the defendants who are on trial but the entire political system and public life," said George Kyritsos, editor of the conservative Sunday newspaper

### Eleftheros Typos.

When Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis came to power in 1990, heading the first conservative government in nine years, it was largely due to the bank scandal which had dragged down Mr. Papandreou, his bitter rival of the past 25 years.

Mr. Mitsotakis personally and relentlessly directed the campaign which led to Mr. Papandreou's indictment.

A verdict of not guilty would embarrass the Mitsotakis government.

But a guilty verdict on what has been slim evidence at best would enraged the Socialists and set off a concerted attack on Mr. Mitsotakis, who has a two-seat majority in the 300-seat parliament.

Whatever the outcome, the trial could mark new upheavals in Greek politics, now dominated by the scandal which left the country virtually without an opposition party during the long legal process.

Mr. Papandreou has treated the trial with contempt and stayed at home, calling the whole affair a cheap political vendetta. "None of this mud will stick to me," he said.

His justice minister, Agamemnon Koutsoyannopoulos, dropped dead while pointing an accusing finger at a witness. His public order minister, George Petros,

broke down in tears.

Ex-Finance Minister Dimitris Tsvolias, whose courtroom antics have made him a new Socialist hero, told of his humble start as a peanut vendor.

Former National Economy Minister Panayiotis Roumeliotis was also accused but is immune from prosecution because he is a Socialist deputy in the European Parliament.

All defendants have asserted their innocence, either inside or outside the court, saying the conservatives and Communists forged an unholy alliance and exploited the scandal to destroy the then-ruled Socialist Party.

The courtroom has often been more theatrical than judicial. At one point a bodyguard for disgraced banker George Koskotas joined lawyers in trying to see how much cash could be stuffed into a jumbo-size box of baby-tissues (nappies) — said to be one way of paying off ministers.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment was the return of Mr. Koskotas, the fugitive tycoon at the heart of the affair, whose meteoric banking career paralleled the Socialists' rise to power in 1981.

President of the Bank of Crete when the scandal broke, Mr. Koskotas gave up a two-year fight against extradition from the United States and appeared as the

star prosecution witness.

Viewers were riveted by the televised court proceedings.

Cafes and tavernas switched their screens from soccer games to the supreme court after Mr. Koskotas vowed to give two months of detailed testimony.

He tantalised the public by claiming he had cast-iron proof

the scheme to skim millions of dollars from interest payments on state accounts at the Bank of Crete.

But two bulging envelopes Mr. Koskotas showed up with proved to be stuffed with little more than fading newspaper clippings and one note purportedly written by Mr. Papandreou but judged an amateurish forgery by court experts.

Mr. Koskotas testified at length about his humble origins as a house painter in the United

States and dwelt as little as possible on 64 felony charges filed against him there in 1979, including embezzlement, forgery, tax evasion, civil racketeering and fraud.

After seven days he was sent to Korydallos top-security prison to await his own trial.

Since the trial opened in March, court observers say no "smoking gun" has been found to link Mr. Papandreou indisputably with the scandal which led to his crushing election defeat in June 1989.

As if sufficing embarrassment for the government in the wind, Mr. Papandreou, 72, a flamboyant maverick who delighted in tweaking the nose of his American and European allies, held a mass rally in Athens this month and called for immediate elections.

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# Sports

## Rallytour set for Friday

By Aleen Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The "Aqua-Pure Rallytour" organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) will set off from the club's headquarters at 9:30 a.m. Friday with more than 50 drivers participating in the last motor sports event of the year.

This rallytour is the third such event organised by the RACJ this year. The event has drawn many competitors as there are no set conditions or specifications for the participating cars. Moreover the whole course of the rally will be on asphalt roads and does not depend on high speed. The rallytour will have morning and afternoon rounds with a lunchbreak at RACJ at noon.

The RACJ has decided to include the rallytour in the Jordan Drivers Championship and therefore might well affect the overall standings which Naser Bustami leads with 170.5 points followed by Ghaiti Bilebis and Ma'rouf Abu Samra with 146 points each.

## Kankkunen heads for title after Sainz crashes

DARLINGTON, England (R) — Jutta Kankkunen looked set for another world title, taking the lead in the RAC Motor Rally after rivals Didier Auriol and Carlos Sainz both crashed in the Kielder Forest, near the English-Scottish border.

Auriol lost the lead when his Lancia rolled off the road. It took him 34 minutes to get re-started and the Frenchman dropped to 13th.

World Champion Sainz slipped from second to third after spinning off the road on the 28th special stage of the British leg of the World Championship.

He incurred 40 seconds in late-ness penalties as the team changed the radiator and the head gasket of his heavily damaged car.

With one day left, Kankkunen was a comfortable five minutes 22-seconds ahead of Sainz, a third world title firmly in his sights.

To keep the championship, Sainz has to finish in the top five and ahead of the Finn. But the Spaniard admits it is beginning to look unlikely even if the car can survive another day.

"I'm still driving to beat Kankkunen," said Sainz "but I have to save the car."

## SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Desert Orchid beaten again

HUNTINGDON, England (R) — Britain's most famous steeplechaser Desert Orchid was upstaged again by Sabin du Loir, who clinched his fourth victory over the grey at this small country track Tuesday. Desert Orchid, who will be 13 in January, jumped well enough but showed none of the old sparkle. Norton's Coin, the 1990 Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, forged past him and though the grey rallied a little, he was forced to settle for third, beaten four lengths and a short head. The event was a warm-up for the King George VI Chase at Kempton on Dec. 26 when Desert Orchid bids to win it for a record fifth time. But Sabin du Loir, 7-4 on favourite to Tuesday's race and highly rated by champion jockey Peter Scudamore, will again be in opposition.

### Penalty shoot-out makes cup history

LONDON (R) — Fourth division Rotherham and Scunthorpe made English Football Association (F.A.) Cup history when they were involved in the first penalty shoot-out in the competition's 120-year history. The teams were level at 3-3 after extra time in their first round replay and under new rules the match went to a shoot-out instead of another replay. Rotherham won 7-6 to earn a second round trip to Burnley or Doncaster, also of the fourth division. Minor leagues' Telford beat third division Stockton 2-1 in their first round replay, both the Telford goals coming from truck driver Ian Benbow, who had made a 300-mile (480 km) round trip while working earlier in the day. At Windsor, in another first round match, Geoff Chappie, manager of last season's giant-killers Woking, separated players after Woking won 4-2 to a match between two minor league sides.

### Japan Cup winner sold for \$2.5m

TOKYO (R) — Japan Cup winner Golden Pheasant has been sold to a Japanese breeder for \$2.5 million, a spokesman for the buyer said Wednesday. Zenya Yoshida of Shadai Farm agreed to buy the five-year-old thoroughbred from American Bruce McNall after his 1-1/2-length win Sunday, the spokesman said. "The new owner has not decided yet whether to use the horse as a stud here in Japan or to race it in the United States next year," he said. Golden Pheasant is the second U.S. thoroughbred bought by a Japanese breeder after winning the Japan Cup. The 1988 champion Pay The Butler was brought to Japan earlier this year and died of injury in July after the breeding season.

### Top Chinese boxer seeks asylum

SYDNEY (R) — One of China's top boxers has gone into hiding in Sydney hoping to be granted political asylum or refugee status, a spokesman for a Chinese pro-democracy group in Australia said Wednesday. Yuan Qing-Hai, Captain of China's team at the recent World Amateur Boxing Championships in Sydney, slipped away from the rest of the eight-man team Friday as they were about to leave Australia. Jeffrey Yo Zheng, president of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, told the Australian Associated Press news agency, "At the moment, he is hiding in Sydney," he said. "We are still thinking about his safety because we believe the Chinese consulate will try to find him." Yuan, a 24-year old military policeman who fights as a welterweight, contacted the pro-democracy group during the championships and said he wanted to stay behind, Mr. Zheng said.

### Taylor warns against move to Japan

LONDON (R) — England manager Graham Taylor warned his players Tuesday that their international careers could be over if they joined the new Japanese Soccer League. "I would never say to any player that because he went to Japan to play, he would never play for England again," said Taylor. "But anyone with serious England ambitions should be aware of the problems. Anyone who went would be seriously curtailing his international ambitions. I just don't see how it could work." Taylor's warning comes after England captain Gary Lineker signed a deal with one of the 10 Japanese clubs in the new league which starts in March 1993. Lineker said he would and his England career after the European Championships next June. Japan, who want to stage the 2002 World Cup, are keen to start off their professional league in 1993 with major international signings.

**Istanbul to bid for 2000 Olympic Games**

ISTANBUL (R) — Istanbul will definitely bid to host the 2000 Olympic Games, the president of the Turkish National Olympic Committee, Sisam Erden, has confirmed. "A formal bid will be made before April 1992," he said. Istanbul governor Hayri Kozakcioglu said: "We have already reviewed existing sites and we presently have the capacity to meet 60 per cent of the needs." Both men were at the General Assembly of the Association of European National Olympic Committees which was addressed by International Olympic Committee President Juan Antoni Samaranch.

## JORDAN BASKETBALL ROUNDUP

By Aleen Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There were no surprises in the eight matches of the first division basketball championship's second week but there was certainly some improvement in the performance of newcomers Al Karak and Al Atrash.

In the most exciting match of the week played Tuesday at Al Hassoun Sports City in Irbid, Al Jazireh scored a last minute win of 88-77 over Al Hassoun. Al Hassoun had managed to stop Al Jazireh from scoring and finished the first half to their advantage at 50-41.

However Al Jazireh, through man-to-man defence and fast breaks lessened the score difference to their advantage at 65-62 and managed to secure their win only in the last minute of the match.

In another match, Al Orthodox displayed their might to newcomers Al Atrash who seem to have improved their play.

Al Orthodox ended the first half 55-21 and won the match

119-47. Meanwhile at Al Atrash court in Amman, Al Jaail beat Al Karak 84-37. Al Jaail finished a moderate and slow first half at 32-30. In the second half, Al Jaail expanded the difference through a tighter defence which the less experienced Al Karak could not put up with as Al Jaail won the match.

In Tuesday's fourth match at Al Orthodox court, Al Jazireh scored a last minute win of 88-77 over Al Hassoun. Al Hassoun had managed to stop Al Jazireh from scoring and finished the first half to their advantage at 50-41.

The other four matches played Sunday were characterized by the determination of the underdogs to play their best and not be underestimated.

Al Atrash surprised Al Jazireh at the beginning of the match but Al Jazireh ended the first half 45-25 after a series of fast breaks and turnovers. Al Jazireh's experience paid off in the second half as they won the match 110-51.

In the other match played in Irbid, Al Hassoun surprised Al Atrash with the first half ending 59-33 for Al Orthodox.

The next four matches will be played Thursday. Al Hassoun will meet Al Jaail and Al Hassoun will play Al Orthodox at Al Hassoun Sports City in Irbid, while Al Atrash will clash with Al Jazireh at Al Orthodox court and Al Karak will play Al Atrash at Al Atrash court in Amman.

In Sunday's fourth match played at Al Orthodox court, Al Orthodox scored an unexpected victory of 101-65 over Al Jaail with the first half ending 53-53 for Al Orthodox.

The next four matches will be played Thursday. Al Hassoun will meet Al Jaail and Al Hassoun will play Al Orthodox at Al Hassoun Sports City in Irbid, while Al Atrash will clash with Al Jazireh at Al Orthodox court and Al Karak will play Al Atrash at Al Atrash court in Amman.

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Financial Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank U.S. Dollar in International Markets



Jordan Times		New York Close	Tokyo Close
		Date: 26/11/91	Date: 27/11/91
Currency			
Sterling Pound	1.7740	1.7795	
Deutsche Mark	1.6110	1.6055	
Swiss Franc	1.4250	1.4242	
French Franc	5.5020	5.4815 **	
Japanese Yen	130.10	129.25	
European Currency Unit	1.2620	1.2675 **	
USD Per STG			
European Opening = 8400 a.m. UMT			

Eurocurrency Interest Rates Date: 27/11/1991					
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS	
U.S. Dollar	5.00	4.57	4.57	4.95	
Sterling Pound	10.37	10.45	10.45	10.45	
Deutsche Mark	8.55	9.57	9.57	9.31	
Swiss Franc	7.68	6.00	7.95	7.81	
French Franc	9.75	9.68	9.68	9.56	
Japanese Yen	6.18	6.12	5.67	5.75	
European Currency Unit	10.06	10.18	10.15	10.18	

Precious Metals Date: 27/11/1991					
Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	365.75	6.95	Silver	4.09	.089

21 Kara

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 27/11/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6600	0.6820
Sterling Pound	1.2063	1.2123
Deutsche Mark	0.4220	0.4241
Swiss Franc	0.4764	0.4785
French Franc	0.1236	0.1242
Japanese Yen	0.5254	0.5280
Dutch Guilder	0.3746	0.3765
Swedish Krona	0.1153	0.1159
Italian Lira	0.0559	0.0562
Belgian Franc	0.02048	0.02055

Per 100

Other Currencies Date: 27/11/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7740	1.7830
Lebanese Lira	.0.0770	0.0780
Saudi Riyal	0.1810	0.1816
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—
Qatari Riyal	0.1840	0.1850
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2170
Omani Riyal	1.7400	1.7490
UAE Dirham	0.1842	0.1850
Greek Drachma	0.3650	0.3700
Cypriot Pound	1.4800	1.4950

Per 100

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	25/11/1991 Close	26/11/1991 Close
All-Share	124.74	125.03
Banking Sector	104.87	104.76
Insurance Sector	126.90	126.63
Industry Sector	154.06	155.10
Services Sector	138.94	138.74

December 31, 1990 = 100

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7720/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1371/76	Canadian dollar
	1.6080/90	Deutschmarks
	1.8055/65	Dutch guilders
	1.4228/38	Swiss francs
	33.10/15	Belgian francs
	5.4875/25	French francs
	1213/1214	Italian lire
	129.55/65	Japanese yen
	5.8800/50	Swedish crowns
	6.3290/3340	Norwegian crowns
	6.2500/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	367.00/367.00	U.S. dollars

Shows: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Van Damme ... in DOUBLE IMPACT

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

'SOMERSAULT TIME' PLAY

Starring 'Abu Awad Family'

After the great success it achieved continues its shows daily at 8:30 p.m.

Please buy your tickets in advance

Tel: 675571

PHILADELPHIA

THREE FUGITIVES

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema

RAINBOW

Adel Imam & Hussein Fahmi

In PLAYING WITH THE BIG GUYS

(Arabic)

Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema

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## Paris asks Bonn for breathing room on interest rates

PARIS (R) — France, desperate for stronger economic growth to fight record unemployment, urged Germany Tuesday not to push interest rates any higher.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, who was forced to raise French rates last week to protect the franc said Germany should keep the interests of the world economy in mind when setting monetary policy.

Nervous financial markets would also be soothed if it was clear that the cost of money in Germany would not rise further.

"I would like the German authorities to be attentive to the trend of the world economy and the financial markets," Mr. Bérégovoy told a news conference.

He hoped the recent slide in the dollar, which dampens German inflation by reducing import prices, would obviate the need for the Bundesbank, Germany's powerful central bank, to tighten its grip on credit any further.

"There's no reason today for the Bundesbank to raise its interest rates," Mr. Bérégovoy said. "We have an obligation to maintain international financial stability and Europe has particular responsibilities," he said.

## Church leader calls for redistribution of Brazilian wealth

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (R) — A Roman Catholic church leader has made a plea for a fairer distribution of Brazil's wealth, saying 10 per cent of the people had almost 50 per cent of the national income.

"We need a concerted effort now to give our people decent living conditions," Dom Luciano Mendes de Almeida, president of the Brazilian National Conference of Bishops, told a forum on the country's economic and social problems.

"The realities of the last few years have left us sad. Almost all the administration of money in this country is suspect," he added.

Citing government statistics showing that 10 per cent of the population had 49.6 per cent of the national income, Bishop Mendes said the division was no longer between rich and poor "but between very rich and very poor."

## APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 balconies, a salon, a dining area, and a sitting room.

Location: Dehli Al Rashid

For inquiries, please call 832315

## FOR RENT

Furnished 2nd floor flat in a two storey house. Consists of: Three bedrooms, L-shaped living and dining room, veranda, kitchen and two bathrooms. Separate entrance, telephone and central heating. Location: Jabal Amman, Sixth Circle, near Amra Hotel.

Rent: JD 6,000 - per annum.

Telephone: 813789

The German Speaking Ladies in Jordan invite you to their famous Christmas Bazaar to be held in the Amman Marriott Hotel on

Friday 29th November 1991 from 11:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Enjoy our children's choir and games, special German food and surprising raffle gifts

Free entrance

All proceeds go to Jordanian charities.

## Kuwait works on cleaning banks from about \$24b of bad debts

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait plans to bail out five troubled commercial banks and investment firms with bad debts estimated at up to \$24.5 billion, bankers said Wednesday.

They said the central bank had submitted proposals to the government to clear the debts. A ministerial committee approved the plan in principle and referred it to experts to come up with a final recommendation.

Bankers said under the proposals the government would assume responsibility for debts by issuing bonds

## Azerbaijan takes control of Karabakh

MOSCOW (R) — Azerbaijan's parliament has voted to take control of the disputed Armenian-populated territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, casting a shadow over peace talks by leaders of the two republics set for Wednesday.

Soviet news agency (TASS) said deputies in the Azerbaijani capital Baku voted unanimously Tuesday to annul the autonomous status of the mountainous enclave, scene of a four-year guerrilla war in which almost 1,000 people have been killed.

The decision to take control of Nagorno-Karabakh — an autonomous region within Azerbaijan claimed by both republics — will worsen relations between the warring neighbours.

The vote appeared to mark a defeat for Azeri President Ayaz Matalibov, under pressure from nationalists to take firm action against Armenia.

He had told deputies before the vote in the republican capital Baku that the crisis should be solved peacefully.

Mr. Matalibov and Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan were due to meet in Moscow Wednesday to discuss how to defuse the latest row between the rival republics, sparked by the crash of a helicopter in Nagorno-Karabakh last week.

There was an immediate word from either republic on whether the talks would go ahead.

The Russian Information Agency said the deputies decided to annul the region's status because it would be more expedient.

Latest reports from Stepanakert say Azeri gunmen have virtually cut off the town, where Soviet Interior Ministry troops sent in to stop the fighting are still stationed.

In 1989, after a year of fighting, Moscow assumed direct control

economically and politically to rule it from Baku given the worsening situation in the region.

Deputies also decided that Stepanakert, the region's capital, would revert to its historic name of Khankendi.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Monday proposed creating a 10 kilometre Soviet-patrolled zone between Armenians and Azeris to ensure peace after tensions rose following the crash of the helicopter.

Azerbaijan accused Armenian gunmen of shooting down the aircraft. Armenia says it crashed in bad weather.

As Mr. Matalibov addressed parliament, thousands demonstrated outside, demanding action against Armenia.

Parliament also voted to set up a national council, an executive body designed to govern the work of parliament.

Opposition deputies had demanded the creation of such a body to quicken the process of pushing through political and economic reforms.

TASS said the council would hold its first meeting Wednesday, but did not say how many members it would have or how it would function.

Mr. Kuliev said Turkmenistan, where parliament voted for independence on Oct. 27, would sign a treaty Monday. The ceremony was postponed and President Gorbachev said the republics were referring the draft back to their parliaments.

Mr. Kuliev is holding trade and economic cooperation talks with Turkish officials ahead of a visit to Ankara by Turkmenistan President Saparmurat Niyazov from Dec. 2 to 6.

"We have not asked Turkey to extend us official recognition. Our president's visit will be official, meaning we will have mutual and de facto recognition," he said.

He said his talks in Turkey had produced total agreement. "We understand each other completely. With Niyazov's visit, our relations will be elevated to a new level," he said.

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They included one supporting the Civil Organisation Campaign for Righteous Life which opposition politicians argue will become a pro-government body during next year's elections. Another gives the go-ahead to developers on Cheju Island off the south coast of the peninsula.

South Korea is due to hold a general election in spring next year and presidential elections in late 1992.

The DLP controls more than 70 per cent of seats in the 299-member National Assembly.



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## Osijek attacked as Yugoslavia asks for U.N. help

BELGRADE (R) — Croatian radio said the town of Osijek came under fire Wednesday but a ceasefire appeared to hold in many other parts of Croatia after Yugoslavia asked the United Nations to launch a peacekeeping operation.

The radio said mortar shells, artillery and rockets fired from areas held by the federal army and Serbian irregulars pounded all parts of Osijek in eastern Croatia but the attacks eased towards dawn.

Serbian media carried no early reports of fighting and the 14th ceasefire in five months appeared to be holding.

In New York, Yugoslavia's United Nations Representative Darko Silovic handed a letter from the Yugoslav government to Security Council President Aurel Munteanu of Romania which he said asked for U.N. help.

"I have been instructed by my government to request the establishment of a peacekeeping operation in Yugoslavia which reflects at the same time the expressed desire of the principal parties to the present conflict," he said.

"It is expected that the Security Council would be able to act promptly and take the necessary decision for the deployment of such an operation as soon as possible."

U.N. special envoy Cyrus Vance is due to return to Yugoslavia within days to explore prospects of deploying peacekeeping troops.

The Serb-led Yugoslav army and forces from the rival Republics of Serbia and Croatia have been fighting since Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia in June and many of its 600,000 Serbs took up arms in rebellion.

Thousands of people have been killed but the latest ceasefire revived fading peace hopes.

All sides say they want the U.N. to send in peacekeeping troops but disagree over where they should be deployed. The U.N. says a ceasefire must be in effect before troops are sent in.

The Security Council was expected to approve a resolution Wednesday backing Mr. Vance's mission and calling for strict compliance with the latest ceasefire, if force since Sunday.

A formal request by the Yugoslav government helps ease the doubts of non-aligned members of the Security Council about any action that might interfere in a country's internal affairs.

But one non-aligned diplomat said his group would probably propose some amendments to the resolution to be considered by the council Wednesday, in order not to make too strong an advance commitment to the dispatch of a U.N. force.

The easing in fighting since Sunday's ceasefire came into force has encouraged cautious optimism from European Community (EC) mediator Lord Carrington.

"You've got a chance of getting further (towards a political settlement) if you have a ceasefire and I think there's a chance of a ceasefire which is rather better than it was on any of the other occasions," Lord Carrington said.

He told British television he was hopeful the EC would resume talks on Yugoslavia if the ceasefire held and the United Nations reached agreement with the warring sides to send in a peacekeeping force.

"It was the enemy's demonstration, the people's enemy. The purpose was very obvious... they were carrying Fretilin's flag and Xanana's picture," said Gen. Try, often named as the leading choice to eventually replace President Suharto.

"Hiding your identity is in violation of immigration rules and the international ethic of journalists. It's not impossible they were involved in the engineering of the incident or being used by the anti-Indonesian sides."

South African whites likely to reject reforms in by-election

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Whites in South Africa's right-wing heartland vote Thursday in a by-election expected to demonstrate resounding rejection of moves towards non-racial government.

"The Conservative Party (CP) is going to walk it," said political analyst Wim Booysse. "The only question is by how much."

The CP, the official opposition in the white House of parliament, has predicted it will win the rural Orange Free State constituency of Virginia by up to 3,000 votes.

In the last general election in 1989, the National Party (NP) of President F.W. de Klerk won the seat by just 47 votes.

Political commentators say the poll will indicate the extent of right-wing white opposition to Mr. de Klerk as he prepares for

## Battered Khmer Rouge leaders flee Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH (R) — Khmer Rouge leader Khiem Samphan, battered and bloodied by an angry mob, fled back to Thailand Wednesday just hours after returning to the Cambodian capital his fanatical revolutionaries ruled by terror in the 1970s.

Shortly before 2 p.m. (0700 GMT) Hun Sen, premier of the Vietnamese-installed government, and his defence chief General Tea Banh, arrived at the house and appealed for calm. The mob immediately began to leave.

An armoured car backed into the compound and at 2.35 p.m. (0735 GMT) Mr. Son Sen, Mr. Khiem Samphan and two other Khmer Rouge officials climbed on all fours up a ladder onto its roof and slipped inside through a hatch. They were without their jackets and ties.

Helmeted police and soldiers used riot shields to fend off rocks and stones thrown by the crowd.

Until then the hundreds of police and soldiers around the house had appeared to do little to stop the violence.

"I can't do anything, the people are trying to get into the house and I can't stop them," said one young soldier.

Mr. Khiem Samphan, Mr. Son Sen and other members of their delegation were driven to Pocheantong Airport and put aboard a special Kampuchea Airlines flight to Bangkok which left shortly after 4 p.m. (0900 GMT). They were seen off at the airport by Mr. Hun Sen and Gen. Tea Banh.

The government issued a statement saying that while it understood the feelings of the people, it regretted that its efforts to persuade them against such incidents had failed.

Mr. Hun Sen said on Nov. 15 that he had received many requests to protest against the return of Khmer Rouge leaders, and that he had appealed for calm, fearing violence.

The government statement said it remained committed to peace accords it signed in Paris last month with the Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla alliance that has fought to overthrow it for a decade.

## Army chief: Troops had to shoot in East Timor

JAKARTA (R) — An unrepresentative Indonesian army chief said Wednesday that his soldiers had been forced to shoot their "enemies" when they fired into a crowd of mourners in East Timor two weeks ago.

"It was a dangerous mob and forced the soldiers to take strong measures," General Try Sutrisno told a packed parliamentary hearing which lasted four and a half hours.

He stuck with most of the army account, widely contradicted by witnesses, that 19 people were killed in the shooting on Nov. 12 in the former Portuguese colony. Other reports put the number of dead as high as 180.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told parliament Tuesday that Australian officials estimated 75 had died.

Most Indonesian newspapers Wednesday carried some of Mr. Evans' remarks but none mentioned his death toll.

Appearing confident and at times agitated, Gen. Try defended the army shooting as unavoidable after an armed mob attacked security officers trying to disperse them.

"It was the enemy's demonstration, the people's enemy. The purpose was very obvious... they were carrying Fretilin's flag and Xanana's picture," said Gen. Try, often named as the leading choice to eventually replace President Suharto.

A New Zealand student was among those killed.

Gen. Try showed photographs of the incident, one of them showing the journalists, whom he accused of pretending to be tourists, near a Dili church.

"Hiding your identity is in violation of immigration rules and the international ethic of journalists. It's not impossible they were involved in the engineering of the incident or being used by the anti-Indonesian sides."

Gilioe said the National Party was struggling to hold its support base together.

"Well-placed observers and analysts are convinced that the De Klerk government is close to losing majority support for its constitutional initiatives," he said. "Resistance among whites to even sharing power is no longer confined to the right wing."

Mr. Booysse said that for the National Party to ring alarm bells for Mr. De Klerk, the CP would need to win by at least 3,500 votes.

"If the margin is 3,000, it means the NP could just win a referendum." Virginia has about 23,000 registered voters.

Politics lecturer Albert Venter agreed. "I expect the NP to lose Virginia, but I think De Klerk is right when he says he would win a referendum."

But political scientist Henmann

## COLUMN 8

### Yoko Ono donates gifts for children of slain police

MIAMI (R) — Nearly 500 children of police killed in the line of duty will have their Christmas stockings filled with gifts from Yoko Ono, widow of pop singer John Lennon, a police organization said.

Mr. Hun Sen, premier of the Vietnamese-installed government, and his defence chief General Tea Banh, arrived at the house and appealed for calm. The mob immediately began to leave.

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MONTEREY, California (R) — Three primary school boys, ages 13 and 14, pleaded guilty to plotting to kill an 11-year-old student at Monterey's Walter Colton middle school. In a 30-minute juvenile court hearing in this quiet seaside town, the boys pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit voluntary manslaughter, a crime that could put them in youth prison for a maximum of 11 years. The boys were originally charged with a sterner crime of conspiracy to commit murder after police arrested 10 boys at the school. The other seven youngsters were charged with possession of a .22-calibre handgun on campus and suspended from school.

According to police, the plot developed following a shooting game that broke up a basketball game on the school grounds.

3 young boys admit plot to kill 11-year-old

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3 young boys admit plot to kill 11-year-old

HOLLYWOOD, California (R) — The Addams Family, based on the ghoulish characters of cartoonist Charles Addams, grossed a seasonal record \$24.2 million at U.S. cinemas in its opening weekend, Paramount Pictures said. The film, starring Raul Julia and Angelica Houston as the elegantly creepy couple Gomez and Morticia, opened on Nov. 22 in 2,411 American cinemas. Paramount said three-day box office receipts for The Addams Family were the highest ever for an autumn film opening in the United States. The strong showing for the film featuring characters from a popular U.S. television series in the 1960s was a bright spot in an otherwise lackluster season in Hollywood. Other recent films in Hollywood have not fared as well. Billy Bathgate, a Touchstone Pictures film based on the novel by E.L. Doctorow and starring Dustin Hoffman, was slow to start sales despite a reported \$40 million price tag. Paramount has had its own share of disappointments. Frankie and Johnnie, with Al Pacino and Michelle Pfeiffer, recently failed to ignite audiences. Most studios are saving their big movies for the Christmas season. Paramount will release Star Trek VI later this month.

Man pays a fortune for just one penny

LONDON (R) — A man paid £23,000 (\$41,000) for an old British penny at an auction in London, the most ever paid for the humble coin. The